

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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MESSAGE FROM MISS ELIZABETH HARRISON

Nine tenths of the women of the world marry and bear children. The chief education ought to be along the lines of right understanding of the meaning and preparation for marriage, home making and child nurture, or the right understanding of children's physical and spiritual needs. Few insist on the most important function of womanhood, namely the intelligent and sympathetic understanding of how to deal with the emotional and volitional life of a child before he is able to use his own intellect in controlling these.

It is the thousand and one little interests and affections that are awakened, the thousand and one little deeds that are voluntarily and lovingly performed that feed "the root fibres" of the soul. When will the world understand this!

President's Desk

Our Task in Reconstruction

Social unrest after a world war is to be expected, for the readjustments that must be made are many.

It is time for steady heads and steady hands to meet the questions of the hour. To see the shortcomings of our Government is our duty, because by seeing them we can remedy them. Yet whatever they may be, we must never forget that America is the best country in the world—that every enlisted man is glad to get back to "God's country." Reconstruction is always difficult. It will take patience and self-sacrifice to adjust conditions.

The United States of America has developed a system of government under which it has become without question the leading nation of the world. No other country has within its borders peoples of every race, who have so greatly bettered their opportunities by coming here. Loyalty and appreciation are needed now.

These people from other lands must understand that with the welcome that has been given them comes the duty of supporting the constitution which has made the country great.

Elihu Root in an address in New York at the National Security League's celebration of Constitution Day said: "The Boston police, by going on strike have challenged the Constitution of the United States.

"We cannot maintain this constitution without insisting upon it being followed." We can not maintain it by laughing at those who try to make a joke of it. We cannot maintain it by being tolerant and liberal and indifferent towards those who attack it. We must stand for it when it is challenged.

"And it is being challenged today, here, there and in a hundred directions. Most notably it is challenged by the police strike in Boston now.

"That raises distinctly the question whether our system of government represented in this constitution provides for free, popular government. Every officer, legislative, executive, judicial, military, is the servant of all the people—not of any class, not of any group, not of any calling, not of any race, not of any religion—but *all*. And that is fundamental to our democracy.

"The police strike in Boston means that the men who have been employed and who have taken their oaths to maintain order and suppress crime, as the servants of all the people, are refusing to perform that solemn duty unless they are permitted to ally themselves with, affiliate themselves with, become members of, a great organization which contains perhaps 3 per cent. of the people.

"Now, if that is done, that is the end, except for a revolution. Government cannot be maintained unless it has the power to use force.

"If the power to use force passes from the 97 per cent. of the whole people of the United States or from 10 per cent. of the whole people of the United States, to this organization of 3 per cent. the 97 per cent. are no longer a self-governing people."

Freedom for all the people *under the law* is what our country guarantees.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Let reverence for laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in Courts of Justice; and in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all the races and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

No wiser counsel could be given now to all our people. The laws are made by the chosen representatives of the people. If they are not satisfactory, there are legal orderly methods for repeal, but while they are laws they must be obeyed even though they work hardship.

The safety of the nation rests on obedience to law. Every man and woman gave unceasing service to the country during the war. Such service is needed still in the trying period through which we are passing.

In our own country there are foes within—all too often inspired to riot and strikes by un-Americans whose aim is to overthrow government by law and establish in its place government by force and by minority.

Freedom of groups of people to organize in Unions is certainly one of the privileges that no one should be denied. Equal freedom for those who do not wish to join Unions is also a right not to be denied. Persecution of one group by another group, coercion by intimidation are breaches of the Constitution of the United States. The world is suffering today for lack of production. It will take years to make up for four years when production ceased and destruction was rampant.

"Not how little can I do, but how much can I do" should be the slogan of every loyal citizen, every man woman and child of America. The standard of excellence of work, and the standard of hours should conform to the needs of the times. An honest day's work for an honest day's pay will go far toward bringing back pre-war cost of living.

Work, more work, is the need of the time.

An army of workers (and this should include all the people,) though not in uniform nor carrying arms is as much needed for the safe upbuilding of America, as was the Army and Navy in the war. What a blessing it would be were all the people as ready to give themselves and their money as they were in war days. In the army of workers must be included the heads of great industries all in positions of leadership who bear heavy responsibilities, all who work with either hands or brains. Each has a place to fill and is necessary to the welfare of the country. "I serve" should be the slogan of all who are blessed by living in the United States of America.

The Married Woman Teacher

Mr. J. G. Crabbee, president of State Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado, in speaking of the menace facing the American people owing to the shortage of teachers, urged the necessity of special visitation to high schools in order to focus attention of high-school students before they have made choice of profession or college. In addition to this he says:

"I make a plea for a definite campaign for the Married Woman Teacher, not in her behalf, but in behalf of the schools. We've made a botch of it for years in keeping married women out of the larger schools. 'America has been improvident and wasteful in her failure to utilize the energies of the married woman teacher.' It is silly to argue today that she might keep some man out of a job. A woman with a very small child should be at home, but aside from this situation, no real reason can be offered why the married woman should be deprived of the privilege of teaching. They might render

valuable service again in the school. Normal schools can make a 'ten-strike' by campaigning for the married woman teacher and by insisting that all laws, ordinances, and regulations of the school boards prohibiting married women from teaching in the public schools be suspended, or better, repealed."

Mr. Hugh Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, reports 38,000 schools without teachers and 65,000 schools with an insufficient number of teachers. Are there not mothers who will meet this dire emergency? Many who were teachers can give even better service than before the experiences that motherhood has given them?

Each parent-teacher association might canvass its members, might print posters and bring these facts to the attention of every one—thus helping to open some of the 38,000 teacherless schools.

Educational Changes in Russia, Bulletin No. 37, Government Printing Office, by Theresa Bach. Five cents per copy

Tremendous changes have shaken the entire educational system of that country, where education was intended for the privileged classes only.

Parents' Associations have been a recent development adapted out of sheer necessity. Their influence was at once beneficial.

That the parents' coöperation in school affairs is valued highly is proved by the bill of September, 1917, which allotted to the parents of school children a conspicuous place in the council of educators.

The bulletin gives the past attitude toward education, when the Minister of Education said: "To teach the mass of people or even the majority of them, how to read will bring more harm than good."

School administration under the Czar, under the provisional government, under the Bolshevik regime are described.

Eagerly are the people of Russia reaching out for educational opportunities for all.

A Program for Citizenship

The National Catholic War Council has just issued a valuable pamphlet in "A Program for Citizenship." It will be a valuable aid to those who are interested in education of all the people as to the government of the United States, the duties and rights of citizens.

It is No. 5 of Reconstruction pamphlets and may be secured by writing to 930 Fourteenth St. N. W., Washington, D.C. In the introduction the author defines "citizenship as our duty to God, fulfilled in our care and solicitude for our country, whose welfare God has placed in our hands. The success of democracy depends upon the worth of the individual conscience and its insight into the duties of citizenship."

"The Fundamentals of Citizenship" gives the Constitution of the United States, and the various branches organized for carrying out its provisions in the government of the country. Those interested in Americanization of our own people and those from other lands will find these pamphlets helpful in giving concise information which all should have.

The Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, will meet in Cleveland Ohio, February 23-28. This is to be the semi-centennial meeting of the Department of Superintendence. The attendance promises to exceed the record-breaking attendance of last year. The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will hold its usual conference in coöperation with this Department. The conference is open to all members of the Congress and to all members of the Department of Superintendence. The Meetings of the Department of Superintendence are open to members only, but a cordial welcome is extended to any member of the Congress to join. The membership fee is \$2.00 annually.

Twentieth Anniversary, Albany Mother's Club

Albany Mothers Club celebrated its twentieth birthday, September 30. It was organized by Mrs. David O. Mears and now numbers over 240 members. Its record of work has more than justified its existence. It established and still supports the Albany playgrounds, which are used by 9,000 children.

A beautiful luncheon was given at the Ten Eyck Hotel with Mrs. James A. Barcus, the president, as toast mistress. All the past presidents were there. Mrs. Schoff, Mrs. Mears and Mrs. Saltford, state president, were guests of honor. Mrs. Fannie J. Bailey recounted the history of the Club.

Silk flags were presented by the G. A. R., women's branch.

The Club was organized while Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of New York. It entertained the convention of the New York Assembly of Mothers held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. Mrs. David O. Mears was the president, of the Assembly and Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Schoff attended the meeting.

It was a memorable one and fraught with far-reaching benefits, for from that time on, the National Congress of Mothers held a high place in the regard of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Cruelty

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

By LYNN DAVIS HICKS

What would you have done with this mother's problem?

Tommy was four and seemed to be developing cruelty. His mother had to watch him constantly to prevent his hurting his pets. He would almost squeeze the breath out of his kittens, he would nearly smother them putting them to bed and covering them with everything he could find in the rag or cloth line; he would catch the little chickens and try to force water and food down their throats. So his mother tried to keep him from playing with the little boy next door who beat and kicked his dog, who would pin bugs and worms to a board to see them wiggle and kick. This child was teaching Tommy to be cruel, she said, so Tommy must not be allowed to play with him.

We certainly do not disagree with Tommy's mother in her feeling that it were better for Tommy not to play with the little boy next door, for we do not want any child to see acts of cruelty. The imitative instinct is too strong a factor of education to risk allowing a child to play with one who is naturally cruel. It would seem, however, that Tommy is about as safe from this contamination as most any child could be. For certainly, Tommy has given no indication of having caught the spirit of the boy next door. Tommy undoubtedly has hurt his pets, but he hasn't meant to. If loving too well can be called a fault, that is Tommy's and not cruelty.

The hurts that Tommy has inflicted upon his pets have been unintentional, have been only intense demonstrations of his love for them. Squeezing them almost to death and half smothering them has probably been just as painful to the animals as the things that the other child did to his, and the fact that some pain was inflicted in love and some in a cruel spirit meant nothing to the cats and the chickens. But it means everything to us who can see and understand. This does not argue that Tommy should be allowed to squeeze his pets to death, nor to smother or choke them in his love. It is only pleading Tommy's case with the consideration of motives, which always means softer judgment and wiser treatment, tempered with justice. Certainly, the punishments or the corrective methods that would suit one of these children would not suit the other. Our hearts revolt as our brows frown at the thought of the neighbor child, our hearts soften and a tender smile comes when we see little Tommy literally loving the smaller things almost to death. Is there anything more to be valued in

human nature than the feeling of nurture—the mother feeling that shows itself in tenderness and care and love? This is what makes Tommy hurt his animals. Tommy does not need punishment. He needs all the encouragement that can be given to that tender side of him, that divine something in him that makes him want to nourish and protect and minister to the thing smaller than himself. Not for one second would he do these things to his pets if he had an idea that it was hurting them. He is only doing to them what his mother in her love does to him. His mother complains that she cannot make him understand "why he should not be cruel." Surely a child of four can grasp all that is necessary in this case—how soft and how tender the kitten and the chickens are and how easily hurt.

"Father is so much bigger than you just the way that you are bigger than the chickens. Don't you think it would hurt you if Father would squeeze you as hard as he could in his big strong arms?"

The child might even for a moment be put in the kitten's place and have the covers put uncomfortably over his face, or have his head held in an uncomfortable position as he does to the chickens. Just let him see that love means gentleness, and a fear of hurting! Can't a child of four understand that?

But when it comes to helping the boy next door, we face quite a different and an infinitely more serious matter. For he is really cruel, and intentionally so. Children are often cruel in a spirit of fun, meaning to tease or excite or torment an animal or a smaller sister or brother, and are often quite surprised to know that what they are doing hurts their victim physically. This may, we suppose, be called intentional, but the object was fun—a distorted notion of fun as boys often have. But the object was not to get pleasure out of the real suffering of another creature. Tommy's little neighbor *knows it will hurt* when he beats and kicks his dog and he does these things because he wants to hurt the dog for having disobeyed him or resented some other cruelty, probably; he pins the insect to the board because he knows it will hurt and he finds pleasure in watching suffering.

In trying to find the source of this repulsive quality in a child there seem but two possibilities. He may have seen brutality practiced by men or older boys and have gotten the idea that is the way to be big and mannish, or he may just be born with this streak in his nature. The

former is very much easier to deal with, for by stories of knights a child can very easily be led to see that the ideal of brutish manhood is a false one, and that the highest, best and truest is the kindest and the gentlest. Fortunately, the stories of knighthood generally tell of the defeat of the cruel and the wicked, the glorious victory of the king. He can readily be made to see that there are as many types of manhood as there are of dogs or birds, and that the kind he wants to be like is not the worst, but the nicest and best!

It would seem that the chapter of history through which we have been living for the past four years would be all the text that anyone

needs for this lesson of cruelty. Even the child with the trait born into him would blush to be called a "boche," or in any way likened to the creature for whose destruction the whole world flew to arms. So, if it would seem an impossibility to implant in Tommy's neighbor a desire to imitate the gentle man, it might be possible to make him ashamed to be like the Hun. And if he were ashamed to be cruel, he would refrain from being, at least openly.

Practice forms habit; habit moulds character. Don't let the child imitate the bad; get him to imitate the good if only through shame—or in play! His character is moulding every minute. It will not wait!

Character-Traits that Appeal to Boys and Girls

Absolute Honesty

The appeal of honesty—absolute honesty—is powerful to young lives. With honesty, as with kindness, the youth ever says, "Why?" "Why is this person kind?" or, "Why is this person honest?" They would dig down to the roots, they would uncover the hidden springs, they would trail the stream to its source.

And this questioning mind is of God. How blessed the results when the stream is pure, when honesty is absolute, free from taint of covetousness, when honesty and Christianity are synonymous and the same. The slightest taint of covetousness, of unfairness, of overreaching, becomes a stumbling block to the path of the young life that is eagerly saying, "Why?"

I admit that I have not as great admiration for Mark Twain as a writer as I have for some writers of lesser fame, but his honesty stands out to me like some towering mountain peak. When he paid the debts of a firm with which he had been connected, debts for which he had no legal liability, he rose to a height of honesty which makes me doff my hat to his memory.

It is in the small acts of the adult that honesty or dishonesty is uncovered to the child—often in the things that we do unconsciously, either from fixed principles or from the lack of them. Young folk are keen; they often dig deep when we think they are only counting the flies on the ceiling. They can simulate indifference when every fiber of their being stands at attention. Detectives? Yes, what they do not discover is not, as a rule, worth discovering.

Honesty in teaching counts with young people. When we do not know let us say so, not wander around from Genesis to Revelation and leave the poor young folk sidetracked somewhere out in the wilderness of doubt. Let us be practical and honest in our teaching. Why, young people begin to have a fellow feeling for the teacher who has limitations, and who is

more anxious to reveal God than to explain God. Blessed is that teacher who has a little understanding of God, and great faith in him.

Honesty of speech is a big asset when you deal with boys and girls. Imagination—a lively imagination—is a good gift of God, a handmaiden of faith; but exaggeration, careless statements, distortion of facts, juggling figures and padding results—in fact, plain dishonesty in speech—is a cold, wet blanket thrown over the honesty plant in the heart of a young person just as it is reaching up most eagerly for human sunshine and warmth.

Example counts—often a saved car fare means a lost child, a fare prepaid on the Perdition Route. There are no small dishonesties. There are no small sins. Nothing is small when the light of a great God shines upon it—that is, nothing but a dishonest, ungrateful soul.

Let no promise be made thoughtlessly to a child, or broken carelessly. Think first, promise afterward, and hold that promise sacred. Many times a broken promise by a parent means a lost trail to God for a child. They are puzzled, confounded, bewildered; where they supposed there was solid ground they find but mire. Even the angels must weep when a child loses faith in a parent.

Absolute honesty is a magnet that should never lose its power or its winsomeness. When the young people grow up, when business or profession or trade beckons, and says, "Follow me!" will honesty still be attractive to them? Will service or money call the most loudly? When they say, "Which will pay the better?" will they be thinking of God, and of the good that they may do in the world, or of nothing but lifeless dollars? We must be honest with them now, and hold high ideals before them, if we would have them honest with themselves, and with their God, later on.

Kindness

Can we ever forget them—the people who showed us kindness when we were young. A successful business man, a dealer in automobiles, entered a store one day and made a large purchase of pillow covers, expensive goods. The proprietor, a friend of his, was surprised at the size of his purchase, but he explained as follows:

"John," said he, "I have not seen my old New England home since I was a boy. I am going there for a visit, and I have been thinking of all the people who were so kind to me when I was a boy, and I want to remember them all."

I suspect that some of those dear old ladies who had given Arthur Jones a piece of hot gingerbread or of warm mince pie when he was a boy would have somewhat moist eyes when they received their beautiful presents from him—the grown-up boy who had not forgotten.

Kindness begets kindness. An old farmer, a Christian man, gave a neighbor's boy a goat. Years and years afterward, when the one prosperous farmer had become poor, and the neighbor's boy a prosperous lawyer, while three thousand miles of space separated them, the lawyer did legal work for the old farmer without money and without price—the fee was prepaid, he had not forgotten the goat.

Kindness softens, fault-finding hardens, children. An ounce of kindness is worth a pound of fault finding. Unexpected kindness often puts children on their best behavior; it makes them thoughtful, responsive, it quickens all good impulses. I shall never forget the kindness of one New England farmer. The crust on the snow was perfect—O, if we boys in District No. 7 could only take down one length of Smith's pasture fence we could shoot across the old highway on our sleds like an arrow from a bow, and never stop until we reached the old turnpike, a half mile below!

One boy said: "Let's ask Smith if we can take down the fence;" but all the others said, "No use, old Smith is cranky."

But away went the first boy—a frank, pleasant fellow—to interview Smith. The rest of us had the surprise of our lives. Smith said, "Certainly; all I ask of you is to replace the fence, and make it as good as it was before, when the coasting season is over."

My, how our hearts warmed up toward Smith! How carefully we replaced the fence when the joy-filled coasting days were over. Yes, kindness begets kindness, and it begets green and refreshing memories.

And true kindness only grows to perfection in Gospel soil; it is the seed of the Kingdom that springs up in the highways of earth. Christian living means kindness exemplified in life—the life of the perfect Christ pulsing through the lives of imperfect men.

The voiceless appeal of kindness speaks more powerfully to children than a multitude of words. It warms as the sun warms the earth—it is the Sun of Righteousness shining into human hearts. It speaks to young men and maidens with irresistible power. Here is a young man struggling for an education, or to get a start in business. Will he ever live long enough to forget words of cheer, and acts of helpfulness, from his well wishers?

Object lessons! object lessons in kindness! Bring them on! Multiply them! No human icebergs needed in this old world. Will not our children and youth respond if we exemplify kindness? Will not our young men and maidens overflow with kindness if it has right-of-way in our lives? Appeal! the appeal of kindness never loses its power. We cannot, we must not limit it; we can only say: "Lord, help us to practice it!"

Appreciation of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations from a Mother and a Teacher

TESTIMONIAL AND TRIBUTE FROM A MOTHER

"Three years ago it was my rare privilege to attend the convention of Massachusetts Branch, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in Worcester, the home city of our beloved president, Mrs. Higgins. It was my first experience; it marked the beginning of a new era in my life. I shall never forget the warmth of soul and enthusiasm of spirit which permeated that meeting. I had gone there a mother, tired and half convinced at times that I was a failure as a mother; I returned strengthened, refreshed, encouraged and inspired. My feeling of being a failure vanished,

and I was filled with desire to do something really worth while, not only for my own children, but for all children. I was filled with practical helpful ideas which I was eager to put into operation. Many of them were put to the test and proved successful. It was the new ideas received largely from the reports of other associations and from the helpful addresses which made that convention of such value."

TESTIMONIAL AND TRIBUTE FROM A TEACHER

As a teacher and institute worker in Minnesota for several years I watched with interest the growth of the Parent-Teacher Movement, and

consider it one of the finest forces in education in existence today. In connection with my present work I lecture on educational topics very frequently to teachers and parents, and I always make it a point to mention the work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-

Teacher Associations and encourage teachers and parents to increase its extension.

JESSIE BURRALL,
Chief of School Service,
National Geographic Society

Putting the Child on its Honor

THE INQUIRER

By RENE STILLMAN

A mother of four sons is heart-broken because all of them are more or less wild and two of them at least are giving her and their father a great deal of trouble. The father, a stern man, exercised firm control over all these lads until they reached maturity, and the mother, who both adored and stood in awe of her husband, was guided absolutely by what her husband thought the correct thing in child training. I feel rather sorry for the mother, for she was a mere sheep, but I think that that stern old man is getting what my grandmother would have called his "just deserts." My sympathy lies wholly with those four young men whose lives are in danger of being ruined, who were controlled but never taught self-control. That father has a lot to answer for.

The correct idea is to encourage a child to obey of its own accord rather than of your accord, and the only way to do this is to teach self-control and to inculcate a sense of honor. I know of a gentle little woman who at one time feared that she would not live to raise her two children, a boy and a girl, twelve and fifteen years old respectively. "As rapidly as I think that they can stand it," she told me, "I am putting them on their honor; I am teaching them to make themselves mind. You see, when I am no longer with them they must know how to take care of themselves." Fortunately the little woman lived, but though there are two more kiddies in the family and from a frail woman she has grown into one with almost robust health, she still continues to train her brood for self reliance and self-control, and when the children are away from her she feels that they are on even better behavior than when with her, because they are on their honor and they know how to make "themselves" mind.

TEACH SELF-DISCIPLINE

After all, the only genuine training is that which teaches a child to discipline itself. What better safeguard could it have? Its own control is far preferable to parental control, which latter must necessarily cease with parental absence. Had those four wild boys been en-

couraged to obey because it was the right and honorable thing to do rather than because it was their father's will and because disobedience would bring about punishment, they would not have broken the traces in a mad dash for freedom as soon as they reached manhood.

There is no doubt that self-control is necessary to success and happiness and everywhere we see about us sorry examples of the lack of it. Self control is not the easiest thing in the world if it has not been practiced from childhood, and I think that it is not an exaggeration to say that seventy-five per cent. of the divorces are traceable to parents rather than to the two individuals immediately concerned.

WHAT SELF CONTROL MEANS

A youngster entirely without temper is inclined to be too spiritless, but the boy or girl who has a temper and controls it will in all probability go far. But self-control goes farther than this; it means doing the things which ought to be done and refraining from doing the things which ought not to be done. It means controlling the appetite, such as, when little, voluntarily taking the smallest piece of cake rather than the larger, and when larger, refraining from the wrong kind of food and drinks and from excesses generally simply because such abstinence is right.

While a sense of honor and of self-control can be included in a small degree in the training of the smaller children, a boy or girl reaches the age of about ten usually before he or she has a clear idea of just what honor and self-control really mean. Nevertheless, as I said, one can gradually lead up to these subjects from an early age, especially can the smaller children be taught self-control. But a youngster of ten will learn that honor is a bright and shining thing which one must make every effort to keep untarnished, and that it means a number of very good things, such as keeping promises that are given to the right kind of people, being on time for appointments, the finishing of tasks once begun and with the great economy of time, better behavior when alone than when in the presence of parents or teachers, refraining from

cheating in games, sports, examinations, school problems, etc., the refusal to tattle tales, the refusal to listen to that which is not intended for his or her ears, a contempt for spying of any sort, including peeping at people when they think themselves unobserved, peeking into drawers and closets that belong to other people, even one's own brothers and sisters, a great regard for the sanctity of another's mail, no matter how closely related, etc.

ADOPT HONOR SLOGAN

To adopt an honor slogan is a splendid idea. It might be of several. Two very good ones are as follows: "Noblesse oblige," which means practically "class compels," or, in other words, "being who I am my pride and honor would not permit me to do otherwise than the right, fine thing." Then, of course, there is that fine one known to all of us, and which a young lad or girl can soon be made to appreciate:

"To thine ownself be true.

And it shall follow as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Just at present, when the military idea is so dominant, it is an excellent plan to include soldiering in discipline, and this will sometimes be as effective with girls as with boys. Suggest that a true soldier never disobeys his superior officers and that in the home life and in the school parents and teachers take the places of such officers and should be obeyed as such by the honorable boy and girl. With the younger children one might even give orders with a certain amount of military ceremony, so that obedience becomes a game, a pleasure, and finally a habit. I knew one family where the father was the captain, the mother the first lieutenant and big sister the second lieutenant. There were several younger children and they wore their little home-made decorations for courage, valor and obedience in times of stress as proudly as was ever donned a Croix de Guerre.

The honor system, which leads to splendid self-discipline in both childhood and adult life, is the method of child training which the most progressive parents are using at the present time.

The United States School Garden Army—The Victory of the Gardens

A PAGEANT IN FOUR EPISODES

Written for the United States School Garden Army, by Ethel Allen Murphy. Issued by Bureau of Education, Department of Interior.

Suitable for presentation by children of the grades or of the high schools. Children of all ages are provided with parts. Sent free on application.

Permission to present the pageant is also accorded, the only condition being that credit be given the United States School Garden Army. Among the available publications of the U. S. S. G. A. are the following: Garden Manual for the Northeastern States, Garden Manual for the Central States, Garden Manual for the Western States, Garden Manual for the Southeastern States, and Garden Manual for the Southwestern States.

A series of exceedingly attractive posters has been issued and a service flag for window display in the homes of all children enlisted in the United States School Garden Army is provided upon request preferred through teachers.

The Commissioner of Education, who has indicated his belief in the necessity of the child early learning the fundamental lesson of morality that "every child should contribute to its own support by some form of productive labor," has been loyally aided in the work of the School Garden Army by a corps of carefully trained and expert regional directors and assistant directors. Rotary clubs, civic organizations, and women's associations have joined in aiding the

U. S. S. G. A. in working out the belief that "we owe it to our young people to give them educational occupations that are genuinely productive. Afterward the working out of some sort of successful breadwinning is easy." As the gardener would say of the task of raising good citizens—"Seeds for this variety must be sown early in order that the roots may strike deep. Later the plants require little or no care. These plants when full-grown are hardy; they bear wonderfully, and though not gaudy are unsurpassed in beauty and flavor."

The United States School Garden Army has been characterized as possessing the making of the finest community spirit—the spirit of one flag and one language—the world has ever seen. It has been said that "in the School Garden Army we have the creation of the longing for a bit of land—the creation of a desire for a home. With this spirit implanted in the children, we shall have set the nation upon a rock that none can shake—the American home."

Some fifty thousand teachers are providing instruction and supervision for the garden work, at home and school, of the children enrolled in the U. S. S. G. A.

A total of 4,257,875 garden lessons in the form of leaflets have been sent throughout the United States, and Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands by the United States School Garden Army, and a total of 588,704 garden books, containing complete series of garden

lessons has been distributed. On the mailing list of the U. S. S. G. A., according to figures just compiled, are 9,801 city superintendents and principals of schools, 3,803 parochial schools, forty-nine library directors and food administrators, and 36,558 individuals interested in gardening and aiding in the work of the United States School Garden Army, making a total of 50,211 organizations and individuals receiving regularly the gardening instruction, service flags, insignia, posters, and similar material issued by the United States School Garden Army.

Indicating the tremendous significance of the movement is the fact that in Texas alone, which is 85 per cent. rural—and the School Garden Army has been working only in cities, towns, and villages—there is enrolled a total of 120,000 children.

Reports from city superintendents, teachers, and school garden directors in Texas show that the plots vary in size from an 8 x 10 foot plot to a half-acre in extent, and that the value of the produce grown this season varies from

At the beginning of the Garden Army drive

all of the Governors, State Superintendents of Education, and State Councils of Defense, had, without exception, indorsed the garden army plan of "A Garden for Every Child—Every Child in a Garden."

The first crop is now being harvested in the southern states, the sun-burned cheeks and happy expressions of the children as they bring their vegetables for sale or display, prove the value of the work both from the standpoint of health and financial returns. Many letters have been received from superintendents, teachers, and parents, in cities and towns, stating that they had found it difficult to find interesting and instructive employment for their children until the Garden Army was organized. The real bursts of enthusiasm, however, are to be found in the letters from the children themselves.

John L. Randall assumed the duties as Director of the United States School Garden Army July 1, after the resignation of Mr. J. H. Francis, who has returned to his duties as superintendent of schools in Columbus, Ohio.

Schools Teach Thrift

With the approach of the opening of the school year, it has become evident that the teaching of thrift to the children of America will be put into active practice in nearly every state of the union. Boards of education, superintendents and the teachers themselves have volunteered hearty and continuous coöperation to the Savings Division of the Treasury Department, to make thrift and savings a national habit.

In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, the states comprising the Seventh Federal Reserve District, thrift lessons will be resumed with the opening of the schools. The continuation of the Little Lessons in Thrift will be general among the younger classes and it is planned to interest pupils in the eighth grade and high schools in personal accounts, wise buying and systematic saving. Domestic science teachers will be utilized to make individual budgeting of pupils incomes effective.

Every pupil in every grade in every public school in Colorado will receive thrift instruction every school day of the year. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction has prepared a supplement to the years course of study which will make thrift as much a part of the school work as geography or arithmetic. Mrs. Bradford in making the announcement said:

"Are Americans to fall back into the selfish activities of pre-wartime, each spending at the dictates of wasteful self indulgence that which

should be stored up as surplus capital to be used for the welfare of the family and the nation? To check this tendency the government is continuing the War Savings movement. As Superintendent of Public Instruction I rejoice the work is to be continued and am glad of the opportunity offered the schools of serving the government."

Practically every school in Arkansas will embrace in its course of study the systematic teaching of thrift. In approving plans of the government organizations, High Critz, president of the State School of Agriculture, said:

"I know of nothing that is worth more or that is more needed by the American people than thorough training in every branch of economy."

Thrift was a subject of discussion at every county teachers institute in Nebraska this summer and the teachers indicated their determination to devote a portion of the time of the school year to its teaching.

Arrangements were completed some time ago to provide for regular teaching of thrift in the schools of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas. The course of instruction were laid out in those states and presented to the teachers at their summer school courses.

The teachers of Missouri have been thoroughly organized for the teaching of thrift. I. I. Cammack, superintendent of Kansas City schools wrote:

"The Board of Education and the entire

school system of Kansas City is in thorough sympathy with the campaign."

The board has provided that supplementary readers used inculcate ideas of carefulness and thrift and that teachers shall be given additional instruction. The study of thrift is included in the course of study and special attention will be given problems in other studies which will illustrate saving. Children will be encouraged to take advantage of different plans for saving including purchase of Thrift and Savings Stamps.

At the four sectional meetings of county and city school superintendents in Pennsylvania, it was freely acknowledged that the teaching of

saving and safe investment was of equal importance with the teaching of arithmetic and geography and superintendents declared they would study the subject themselves, see to it that the teachers under them did likewise and that the children of Pennsylvania were given adequate opportunity for instruction in checking of waste, elimination of extravagance, wise buying and safe and conservative investment.

Teachers in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama made preparation throughout the summer for an active campaign for thrift among their pupils the coming year.

A Message to Fathers

By BRUCE BARTON*

I can see him as he must have looked when he said it; though I myself was not there and can only repeat the story as it was told me by my friend.

It was in a luxurious hotel in Germany. My friend had been strolling about the lobby when all at once he ran upon the Great Man sitting alone in one of the huge discolored leather chairs and looking strangely pensive. Instantly the Great Man knew himself betrayed—his pictures have made his face familiar to every newspaper reader in this country—and so, yielding to the friendly feeling of one wandering American for another, he motioned my friend to sit down.

They talked for perhaps half an hour, until my friend said finally: "It must be a tremendous satisfaction to have built up such a business as yours, without special privileges of any sort, without any suspicion of unfair commercial practices; to have made your name a nation-wide synonym for quality goods and fair dealing—that must make you very proud, Mr. Dives."

And the other, staring fixedly in front of him, responded, "Yes, yes—but what does it all amount to when—your—son—is—a fool?"

After that there was no more conversation. He seemed suddenly unconscious of his surroundings; my friend rose and left him staring there, staring straight in front of him. And all the fine majesty of the merchant prince had crumbled somehow, and he appeared suddenly old, a broken, disappointed father.

I have seen him many times in my mind's eye, drooping and crumpled and worn. There is something haunting about it—the figure of the white-haired old man seated at the top of the great mass of wealth he had builded, and mourning the son for whom in the days of his building he had been too preoccupied to care. It has come to be associated in my mind with

another incident that occurred at one of our college commencements.

The president was awarding the honorary degrees to a mixed crowd of notables—a famous scribe, and a rich young ruler, and a couple of smug Pharisees, and one who, if not a publican, was at least, according to the newspapers, a sinner. At the end a name was called that apparently nobody had ever heard before—

'Rev. Josephus Mason, of the class of 1850; and there came forward, in response to the call, a bent little old man, his eyes shining almost as brightly as the seams on his tight-buttoned black coat.

"Rev. Josephus Mason," read the president, "for forty years minister to the First Congregational Church in Scarsfield; the father of seven useful sons, the seventh of whom has this day graduated with honor from this institution, upon you, in recognition of your service to God and your country in the rearing of such a family, I bestow the degree of Doctor of Divinity."

The assemblage broke into vociferous applause as the old man, his eyes glistening now with tears, stepped down from the white platform, clasping the coveted parchment in both hands, and found his way back to the radiant old lady waiting for him. The seven sons were there together, some of them with their wives and families, and I thought again of the bowed old millionaire staring out of unseeing eyes at the floor of the hotel lobby.

But nobody in the audience took the old man's degree really seriously; that was the trouble. The president's eyes twinkled as he awarded it; the students regarded it as a novel and harmless little pleasantry. Even the old man himself, deep down in his heart, suspected that the honor had really come to him because of his "History of the First Congregational Church of Scarsfield," published the year before, and his frequent con-

* From *The Outlook*.

tributions to the organ of his denomination. Doubtless copies of these had come to the attention of the trustees, so he thought, and were the real explanation. The idea that fatherhood is really a profession, that success in it is a notable thing, worthy of distinction, never seriously occurred to any one. For the raising of a family in these successful days is one of the things that every man does, but, like playing golf or being handy around the house, it lies outside the serious domain of business, and is therefore a matter of little importance.

When the Great Man died, for instance, all of the newspapers expressed deep regret that he had been so *unfortunate* in his family affairs. That was the word they used; it was nothing, apparently, that he could be blamed for. He was a very successful and worthy citizen, but in his family affairs he had been *unfortunate*. If his estate had been found bankrupt by the executor, the papers would have called him a fool or a knave or a failure; but the bankruptcy of his domestic affairs was considered a mere matter for condolence. With the picture of him sitting, bent and withered, in that European hotel, one might be easily induced to agree with the verdict. And yet as he sat there that day he knew who was to blame for the *misfortune* of his family affairs.

From the day of his first beginnings at business there had been only one fixed idea in his mind. He had determined to succeed; the atmosphere in which he moved was altogether one of eagerness for money; his business had grown so rapidly as to absorb his energy as fast as he could create it. It had been easier to buy off his son with free indulgence and plenty of money than to sacrifice upon him any of the precious minutes which with him, were literally golden. So he had built his great success, and his son was a fool.

This is one of the strange things in the world, it seems to me: that the raising of sons and daughters should be considered so purely a personal affair, in which society has no voice or interest, a matter for which a man incurs no blame if he is recreant nor receives any reward for success. The world, as every one supposes, is growing better, and, of course, can grow so only by the cumulative gains of succeeding generations. Yet when a man who has contracted with society to produce one or more members of the succeeding generation presents as his finished product a couple of failures of fools, he is *unfortunate*.

And if it had been a bridge he had contracted to produce, and the bridge had proved weak or fraudulent, society would have arrested him and put him in jail.

I was visiting other the night in a fashionable suburb, at the home of a man who will receive very extended notices in the newspapers at his death. That morning he had shown me through the offices from which he directs the operation

of more than thirty thousand men in a score of different factories. And while we talked that evening in his home his boy, five years old, burst in upon us repeatedly, jumped up and down on the chairs, and finally made further conversation impossible. Apologetically, the father, at whose command an army starts or halts, suggested that we move up to his den, where we would be somewhat more quiet. And so we retreated before the boy.

"I tell you a youngster's a big problem," he said to me, as we fled. "I don't want any more; one's all I can handle."

He meant it was more than he could handle; he, who in the daytime handles thirty-five thousand men. On the other hand, the father of John Stuart Mill, who had not one per cent. of this man's executive ability, successfully handled nine children. Of course he was only a poor subordinate in the office of a great corporation, who wrote a "History of India" that hardly any one reads; but he contributed to society John Stuart Mill.

"What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction," says John Stuart, "may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the same room and at the same table at which he was writing; and as in those days Greek and Latin lexicons were not, and I could make no more use of a Greek and Latin lexicon than could be made without having yet begun to learn Latin, I was forced to have recourse to him for the meaning of every word which I did not know. This incessant interruption he, one of the most impatient of men, submitted to, and wrote under that interruption several volumes of his History, and all else that he had to write during those years."

It is possible, of course, that had he not been interrupted he might have written two Histories of India, or become President of the British East India Company; but either achievement would have been little recompense to the world for the loss of John Stuart Mill.

It is time, it seems to me, for a little shifting of emphasis in this question of what constitutes success; time to recognize seriously that there is no service to the world like the rearing in it of sons and daughters competent to carry righteousness a step forward; no treason to the moral order like contributing to the next generation men and women who are a burden to its progress instead of a help.

And time, also, to stop using the word "unfortunate" in obituary notices of successful men whose sons are fools. I should like to see obituaries written, for instance, something like this:

"Died, at his home on Riverside Drive, John Dives, President of the International Hose Supporter Co. Mr. Dives leaves a fortune of several million dollars. He has two sons,

who are members of the following clubs: Idlers, Drivers and Riders, Tango, and the Monte Carlo."

And this:

"DEATH REMOVES GREAT MAN

"ALFRED EDWARDS, FATHER OF LARGE FAMILY,
GONE—MAYOR AND COUNCIL PASS
RESOLUTIONS

"Alfred Edwards, father of one of the largest and most useful families in the city, passed away at his home on West 329th Street yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. At his bedside were his wife, his six sons, and his daughter, and members of their families. In his death the city loses one of its representative and most useful citizens.

"Mr. Edwards was born in the city some seventy-eight years ago, and, with the exception of a trip to Chautauqua in 1897 and one winter spent with his son Frederick, who is Superintendent of Schools in Tampa, Florida, has lived here all his life. He was married at the age of twenty-three to Miss Minnie Sanford, of this city. They have seven children: John, who is editor of a newspaper in Illinois; James, a practicing lawyer at 45 Pine Street; Frederick, a noted Southern educator; Helen, the wife of Dr. Henry Edgren, of this city; Matthew, Mark, and Luke, who are well known in the business affairs of the city. Mr. Edwards's life was remarkably successful; he lived to see all his children married, and to rejoice in the birth of nine grandchildren, all of whom give promise of clean, useful lives.

"The Mayor, commenting on the city's loss, said: 'Mr. Edwards's life is a proof of the oft-repeated axiom that success can be attained only by hard work and constant application. Mr. Edwards's success was no accident. For over forty years he has given unremitting care and thought to the training and education of his family. Finding, in his later years, that he could not accept positions of larger responsibility in his office without seriously impairing his domestic efficiency, he gladly made the sacrifice for the sake of his life-work. I have known personally that he devoted his Sundays, his evenings, and many of his days wholly to his boys and girls. The value of such a life to the community cannot be overestimated. As the official head of the city, I extend its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved wife who so splendidly cooperated with him in achieving his notable success.'

"The funeral will be held this afternoon from the Cathedral, and will be attended by the Mayor and Council.

"At the offices of the Consolidated Heat Company, where Mr. Edwards was employed

as bookkeeper, it was announced that business would be suspended in order that the officers and Mr. Edwards's associates might be present at the services."

It is a far cry from our present standards of success to the standard indicated in obituaries like this. But which standard is more nearly correct, judged by the test of time? It would be interesting to trace the influence of the International Hose Supporter Company (which is Mr. Dives's achievement) and the success of the six sons and a daughter (who are Mr. Edwards's) through, say, ten generations, and answer the question then.

In the same suburb with my friend who commands thirty-five thousand men, and does not command his son, there lives another friend of mine, who has deliberately made up his mind that he will probably not rise any higher in the great organization in which he is employed. He has made a comfortable success; he has a good income, and sufficient life insurance to care for his family when he is gone. His acquaintances are not a little perplexed to understand the seeming decline of his ambition. He might have been president of the company, they assert, if he would; yet they see him, in middle life, at the height of his power, stopping work at four o'clock in the afternoon, and spending the remaining hours of the days, and nearly all of his evenings, at home.

But to me his case is no mystery, because one day, in a burst of confidence, he explained it:

"My boy is growing up," he said; "he will be twelve years old this spring. He's right at the most critical time of his life, when he is forming the ideals and habits that are going to determine his future. I talked it all over with my wife, and we have decided that it's time for me to take up seriously the business of being a companion to the boy. Every afternoon last summer I went to the ball game with him; I've even bought a ball glove for myself so that we can play, and I've joined the athletic club and taken out a membership for him. I'm brushing up on my old college studies, too. I mean to be closer to him in the next ten years than any other companion—to be a bigger influence in his life than any of the influences that are outside our control. He's going to be a better man than I am, if I can make him so."

It's very mysterious to the business acquaintances of my friend. They can't understand why he should be content to remain as secretary of his company when he might easily aspire to the presidency. But their comment does not disturb him at all. He may not leave a great fortune when he dies, but at least he knows that they cannot say of him, "He was very unfortunate in his family affairs; his son is a fool."

Make the Movies Pay for Boys' Clubs, Care of Babies, Community Houses, District Nursing, Pure Milk, Missions

By WARREN M. COVILL

Social Workers, let's be real daring! Let's go into business! Let's finance our welfare work and abandon in part the old heart-breaking plan of private solicitation! Let's let all the people help in paying for the needy! "Fine," you say, "but how will you do it?" My solution is simple. Regular motion-picture entertainments daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, high-grade, thoroughly entertaining and wholesome, with the understanding spread broadcast through the town that all the profits will go for some charity. How can that combination help interesting the typical American? The returns from a bright first-class entertainment of selected pictures will bring enough to keep any ordinary organization in funds. Think of the wealth of material, the special benefits which can be held, the local talent which can be drawn in, and then take off your coat and go to work.

Here is a church in the country town that wants funds for a new Bible, pulpit furniture, new seats; funds for a new roof, fresh paint and an increase in the ministers pay, hymn books, coal or a Sunday-School visitor. You know how hard the money comes by social suppers, socials, contributions or house-to-house begging. All the while the Sunday-School room is idle during the week and the town hall is used so seldom that the air becomes musty. All the while the townspeople are spending money for some form of entertainment. There is no motion picture entertainment in the town to draw together the people, even on Saturday nights. Some of them drive fifteen miles in their autos to find the pleasure they crave in the nearest large town. Why not use regularly some hall which will accommodate the town people and the farmers nearby, and let them enjoy a thoroughly pleasant evening while they pay for the church upholstery and the bell.

Here is a town needing a boys' club the worst way. The people simply will not give for it, although it means pleasure and profit for their own youngsters. Why not adapt the story in the *Saturday Evening Post* for January 25th, 1919, and run a motion picture entertainment which will furnish the necessary income from the pockets of the willing people of the town? If a minister can raise \$5,000 a year for a boys' club by running a grocery store, surely others can do it by furnishing high-grade entertainment.

"But," some of you say, "the commercial exhibitors in our town have captured the field!" I am not so sure of that. They may have drawn part of the people, but there is room for one more, especially if the show is as good and you let it be known that all the profits are going into a town

hospital, visiting nurses, tuberculosis work or the Boy Scouts.

Let me tell you something! The Kips Bay Association on the East Side of New York is partly financed by a motion-picture show. The Y. M. C. A. in Coatesville, Pa., is not complaining about the income derived from their regular motion picture house. Each summer at Mt. Tabor, N. J., Mrs. W. C. Cudlipp and her playground committee have entertained a Methodist group and raised sufficient funds for the maintenance of this playground of the association. Don't you know that a large part of the expenses of many of the city Y. M. C. A.'s are met by the rental of rooms and the service of meals, like a wise and up-to-date boarding-house keeper? If they can reduce the amount requested of the public in this way, why can't you with motion pictures?

Then there are the people who have coöperated with the regular exhibitor, leaving him the field for most of the year for his own profits. They have raised the money they need by special benefits. The committee in Providence, T. I., showing pictures regularly for young people on Saturday mornings in the Strand Theatre, has helped the exhibitor draw crowds each week but they have an understanding that on the fifth week the money will come to them. One benefit raised \$1,800 for a Red Cross canteen! The Rialto in New York City has aided the Seaside Hospital for Crippled Children two years with special performances. The association evidently regards the plan a good one. Two benefits were given in Buffalo at Christmas time and the funds for one went to the orphans in France. A church in Colorado raised more than enough to put a new roof on its building by working out a plan with the nearby motion-picture exhibitor to increase his theater patronage. In New Haven, Conn., the motion-picture men agreed, during the war, to contribute to the Major funds which were made up of their net profits from Sunday-night performances. Mayor Fitzgerald announced recently that nearly \$20,000 had been divided by him among the Girls' Patriotic League, Red Cross Civilian Relief, Babies' Welfare, Civic Federation and about fifteen other philanthropic war agencies. You see that money can be made even with local benefit shows.

Please tell me why the Chautauqua, Redpath agents, concert tours, and lecture courses should come into town and organize courses and programs and *make money* and then take that money away from the town? It is perfectly plain that a committee of the whole town could obtain a

splendid and highly patronized entertainment for the town's own benefit and keep the money in the town for the public welfare. Surely, the organizing ability is not lacking in our smaller communities! It would even pay to hire a regular motion-picture man to be on the job all the while and to allow him to book selected pictures and advertise them in a businesslike way.

Are you interested in seeing selected high-grade pictures used in your community, which entertain all members of the family? Do you want to see the moving picture as a social agency

used for social purposes and accomplish social results before your eyes? Do you wish practical help to bring picture entertainments to people which help at the same time to pay for good things? While we rent no pictures, we can tell you of the best, where to get them, approximately what they will cost, how to draw audiences, how to combine other pleasures with the movies, how to take movie trips to the garden spots of the world, how to have literary, scientific or nature evenings; how, in a word, to make your town move with the movies.

Biblical and Church Films

For the past four years the only religious picture of note to appear in America was "Christus" imported from Italy and shown for a short period in a New York theater. This beautiful presentation has since disappeared. Now two companies have announced plans which have promise of practical success.

The International Church Film Corporation of New York, with the Rev. Paul Smith as general manager, is producing Biblical and educational pictures for Sunday use in churches and Sunday schools. It also announces social entertainments and children's parties for week days. The service begins about January 1, 1920, and is designed primarily for all churches.

Another company, the Historic Films Corporation of America of Los Angeles has announced through its dramatic director, Raymond Wells, that it will produce two reel subjects of the Bible. These are designed to be used in both theaters and public institutions such as the church and the school. Mr. Wells contends that the people generally are ready to see plain, non-dogmatic, Bible stories which emphasize vital truths of an ethical character in all of which the drama is present. He states they will be done with sincerity, reserve and technical accuracy.

Both companies are dominated by high motives and both appear to be financed sufficiently to make the undertaking a reality. The readers of the *Bulletin* and the public behind them will welcome these projects in a field of motion-picture drama hardly touched.

"Our Saturday evening pictures are a new feature in our church work and it is proving to

be a great asset in our community life. We will be able to show such pictures as advertised, and not only be able to pay expenses, but make some money." Program: "His Own Home Town," Chas. Ray; "Say, Young Feller," D. Fairbanks; "Prunnella," M. Clark; "How Could You, Jean?" M. Pickford; "The Cruise of the Make Believe," Lila Lee.—REV. OLIVER C. WEIST, First Community Church, Columbus, Ohio.

For rounding out programs drawn from the above list, we suggest selections from any of the following:

Goldwyn: Ford Educational, 1 reel each;
Exhibitors' Mutual: Outdoor (educational), 1 reel each;
Educational Film Corporation scenics, 1 and 2 reels;
Prizma, Inc., colored, 1 reel;
Universal scenic and travel, 1 reel;
also selections from Fox and Bray cartoons and from any of the current weeklies.

For balancing these programs we also suggest careful selections of comedies from the following groups:

Exhibitors' Mutual: Strand, comedies, 1 reel each.
Christie comedies, 1 reel.
Universal comedies, 1 and 2 reels, including "Lyons and Moran."
Famous Players: Lasky: Paramount comedies—Flagg, Sennett and Arbuckle, 2 reels.
Goldwyn: Capitol, Parsons comedies, 2 reels.
Suggestions for this entire group will be made on request.

ORRIN G. COCKS,
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

"Americanization."

A list of photoplays of five reels or more, presenting American ideals, manners, scenery, etc., from which selections may be made freely for audiences composed of the foreign born.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY—*Wagon Tracks*, 5

reels; an Indian and settlers drama of the Santa Fe trail; of historical value. *Louisiana*, 5 reels; a romance of Southern life with correct atmosphere and background. *Hay Foot, Straw Fool*, 5 reels; a rural recruiting drama presenting the

loyalty and patriotism of two generations. *Fires of Faith*, 6 reels; a war drama emphasizing the ideals and work of the Salvation Army. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 5 reels; Harriet Beecher Stowe's classic of pre-civil war life in the South. *The Hope Chest*, 5 reels; a department-store drama. *Little Miss Hoover*, 5 reels; a drama of food conservation. *The Romance of Happy Valley*, 6 reels; a simple and thrilling story of life in rural Ohio. *Maggie Pepper*, 5 reels; a thoroughly American romantic melodrama. *The Lincoln Cycle*, 10 episodes, 2 reels each of the life of Abraham Lincoln; historically accurate and full of inspiration.

FOX—*Evangeline*, 5 reels; a remarkably beautiful presentation of Longfellow's poem dealing with Arcadia and the early American colonies. *The Lone Star Ranger*, 6 reels; a drama of early Texan frontier life. *Blue-eyed Mary*, 5 reels; an attractive American home story. *Every Mother's Son*, 5 reels; domestic drama of the war.

FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITORS' CIRCUIT—*Daddy Long Legs*, 8 reels; a comedy drama illustrating the social changes possible to an American orphan.

METRO—*The Lion's Den*, 5 reels; a rural church drama illustrating social work for boys. *The Uplifters*, 5 reels; a comedy drama dealing with Bolshevism. *Our Mrs. McChesney*, 5 reels; Edna Ferber's story of the character and struggle of a woman commercial traveler. *The Spender*,

5 reels; a drama of generosity versus stinginess.

PATHE—*Desert Gold*, Hodkinson service, 7 reels; a romantic drama of early border life in Arizona and Mexico. *Little Sister to Everbody*, 5 reels; a story of labor. *Patriotism*, Paralta-Hodkinson Service, 6 reels; a patriotic melodrama.

EXHIBITORS' MUTUAL—*A Hoosier Romance*, 5 reels; a drama drawn from James Whitcomb Riley's poem of Indiana life.

SELECT—*Bolshevism on Trial*, 6 reels; a socialistic drama revealing the fallacy of radicalism.

TRIANGLE—*Tony America*, 5 reels; an Italian-American romance.

UNIVERSAL—*The Sundown Trail*, 6 reels; a drama of historical Western country and life. *The Right to Happiness*, 8 reels; a labor and "red" problem drama. *The Open Road*, 6 reels; a Western drama of an Italian-American. *The Man Without a Country*, 6 reels; an historic patriotic drama of the seas.

VITAGRAPH—*The Man Who Wouldn't Tell*, 5 reels; patriotic war drama. *The Yankee Princess*, 5 reels; an American domestic romance.

WORLD—*The American Way*, 5 reels; an American romantic drama of society and business. *Home Wanted*, 5 reels; an orphan child drama presenting love of children.

TYRAD—*The Red Viper*, 5 reels; presenting "red" propaganda among returning soldiers.

Good Films

The Pennsylvania State Board of Censors is frequently asked for the titles of pictures which have educational or artistic value, or which in any case can afford those who view them clean and wholesome amusement. From time to time the Board will issue such lists.

The following pictures of various characters, dramatic, comic, educational, and scenic, have recently come to the attention of the Board.

Title	Manufacturer
D. It's Easy to Make Money (5).....	Metro
D. The Four Flusher (5).....	Metro
D. Stepping (5).....	Famous Players
D. A Society Exile (6).....	Famous Players
D. Heart of Youth (5).....	Famous Players
D. The Other Half (5).....	Mutual
D. Evangeline (5).....	Fox
D. The Coming of the Law (5).....	Fox
D. Kathleen Mavoureen (6).....	Fox
D. A Dangerous Little Devil (2).....	Frohman
D. The Hoodlum (6).....	Pickford
D. Winning his Wife (2).....	Jewel
D. An Honorable Cad (2).....	Jewel
C. The Deserter (1).....	Mutual

C. Skinny, School and Scandal (1)

C. New Folks in Town (1)	Famous Players
C. His Love Letters (1).....	Strand
C.D. This Hero Stuff (5).....	Pathe
C.D. Widow by Proxy (5).....	Famous Players
C.D. Bill Henry (5).....	Famous Players
C.D. The Lottery Man (5).....	Famous Players
C.D. Tom's Little Star (2).....	Jewel
C.D. A Favor to a Friend (5).....	Metro
E. Straight Goods (1).....	World
E. The Passing of the Crow (1).....	Educational
E. The Confession of Pungs (1).....	Educational
E. Belgium, the Broken Kingdom (1)	Educational
E. Petrified Forest (1).....	Prizma
E. Gators (1).....	Prizma
E. Pershing, the Weapon of Destiny (1)	Universal
E. Where they go Rubbing (1)	Outing Chester

"D," Drama; "C," Comedy; "E," Educational; "S," Scenic; figures in parentheses, number of reels.

Letters from Our Readers

CORPUS CHRISTI PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION
ASKS HELP FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS,
October 3, 1919.

In behalf of the Corpus Christi Parent-Teacher Association I wish to thank you for your most cordial and sympathetic letter. We have had three ward schools, one central high school, one negro and one Mexican school in our little city, and fortunately all were built on the Bluff except one, which was in the north part of town, which was demolished and about 2,000 people homeless, in that ward. The majority of these people were our very best citizens and quite a number were tourists from all over the United States. All our school buildings were damaged some but were put in in order so school could begin Monday. Corpus Christi has a high bluff three blocks back from the bay where the majority of the homes are, and while we were all damaged some by wind and rain the tidal wave did not reach us. All of our stores and business houses were below the bluff and I cannot begin to describe to you how horrible is their loss. The water was from 4 to 10 feet in every business house in town, a crude-oil barge and some tanks spilt their contents in the bay and this with mud and water covered the merchandise on all the first floors of all our principal business houses. Wreckage was piled over everything from 10 to 30 feet in this portion, but out further where the homes and school was there was not a plank or piece of furniture or automobile left on the ground—everything swept away for 20 miles up Nueces River. The sadness of death and desolation is appalling—the experiences of those out there, who did survive, enough to wreck their nerves for life. It had always been said that on account of our location we could not have a tidal wave, and so many families who were here three years ago, when we had a hurricane and their houses were not badly damaged, stayed out there instead of coming to town; when the water started to come in it was from 10 to 20 feet deep out there in thirty minutes, so they could not get away. Everyone has shown such big, true hearted bravery though and all are pulling together for a bigger, better city than we have ever had before.

The work of relief has been carried on in a wonderful way by local Red Cross, and everyone working in anyway they could and by people from everywhere sending in food supplies and money until I am sure no one has suffered for actual necessities since the day after the storm. While much clothing has been sent in there is not near enough to supply the demand and so much of it so inferior that it is useless.

If you wish to do something through the Mothers Congress for relief I am sure a lot of

clothing and anything used in housekeeping would be the most acceptable. Our ward school, the Edward Furman, is the only school in town who has membership in the Mothers Congress but all have good Parent-Teacher Associations and as I had received such valuable help through my correspondence with you and the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE I was going to start a campaign for membership in all the schools and intend to do this after Christmas. We will all have so much to do, now, before then that I do not think it wise to put it before them earlier than this.

The most practical help the Mothers Congress could give would be to send clothing for our boys and girls of school age, from six to eighteen years, who lost all of their clothing. If possible make up a box mostly of good middy blouses and middy suits for the girls as we are urging the parents to dress the girls in these suits. This is merely a suggestion however, for any good clothing, bedding, sheets, etc., would be acceptable. In the meantime I will endeavor to get all the names and location of the children who lost everything so we can distribute them if you should be able to act on my suggestion. I do not want to leave the impression that all the clothing sent in was not wearable, for much of it was in good condition, but not enough of this kind to supply the demand.

Personally my heart is overflowing with love and gratitude and thanksgiving to our Loving Heavenly Father for all his goodness and mercy in sparing our lives, I hope to be used of Him in a greater way than ever before and there is nothing I wouldn't do to show sympathy, love and help to those bereft of loved ones and property.

Sincerely

MRS. H. F. HILTMAN.

LETTER FROM MRS. FRANK V. STIPP

LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE, P. I.,

August 29, 1919.

Although I have not written to you we have been busy with mothers' meetings. We have had leaflets printed each month containing lessons on child-training, care and feeding of babies, and Bible lessons. I am enclosing a leaflet so you can see what they are. Our work has been what you would call in the states mostly "slum work." Some of our work has been with the official class but not much. All our work thus far has had to be conducted in the dialect. The student class understand English but few others do, Spanish being the popular language in the court. Our coming mothers will be able to read and speak English and then we can use the leaflets printed at home, but now we cannot.

During the past two years we have conducted

from eight to thirty meetings each month according to the help I have had. At present we are holding twenty-eight each month. This means in twenty-eight different sections of the city in as many homes. There are other meetings held throughout our province, and Ilocos Sur, and some in the south where they use the leaflets, but as I am unable to personally oversee the work I do not know just what is being done. Here in the city I try to attend three meetings a week, and thus keep in touch with the work. At present I have some splendid Filipino helpers and feel that much good is being done.

Perhaps you would like to know some of the customs and superstitions of these people so you will know something of the work we are trying to do. The mother gives birth to her baby lying on a slanting bed, about 20°. A hot fire is built by her bedside, all air excluded by curtains which are hung all about the room, and very hot drinks given to her constantly. After the child is born a cord is tied very tightly around the waist of the mother and left until she is able to get up. A little cap is put on the head of the baby and is left there until it is four months old. The mother believes that her right breast gives milk and the left one water. Therefore a baby is not given a drink of water until it is one year old. Fear of evil spirits haunt all oriental people and many of these spirits seem to prefer to hover around the babies. A Filipino baby is seldom left alone. If left alone a bolo (butcher knife) is placed near its bed a charm is put around its neck. If a baby is bathed on Tuesdays or Fridays it will become sick. During our recent small-pox epidemic the mothers hid their babies when the vaccinators came around and trusted to the powers of white jars stuck on the gate posts to keep away the spirits. As a result many, many of our babies died. We are in the midst of a cholera epidemic now. Last Tuesday I was in a home next door to a cholera case. The patient

had died the day before, being sick less than twenty-four hours. That is the way cholera acts. I had taken disinfectant tablets with me to sell to the mothers of the meeting. In spite of the striking reminder next door only one woman bought any and she only one tablet. The others trusted to their charms. These are some of the things which we are striving to combat.

We have had meetings and lessons along these lines now for more than two years. Now we are going to have a baby contest. These are some of the conditions of entrance. The baby must be born on a flat bed according to sanitary methods. He must be fed at regular hours. He must have a daily bath. He must wear a diaper. The girls will visit each home once in two weeks and keep a chart of weight and sickness. The sickness chart will have suggestions for simple remedies printed on it. A certain per cent. will be taken off for all sickness and all neglect to supply proper medicine. The first prize is to be \$10 or \$15, and down to a fourth. We want to give something to every one who enters as an inducement. This is where we want your help at the present time. Any money that you can send will be most gratefully received.

I also hope to form a meeting of our young English-speaking mothers in the near future. At these meetings we can use any leaflets that you have.

The leaflets printed in Philippine dialect cover the necessity of companionship between mothers and children, the care of the baby, daily bath, value of water to drink, flannel band necessary, babies should sleep alone and get good air, keep windows open at night, evil spirits do not come in at night, God gave the night air, a cap on the head all the time is not necessary, midwives must be sanitary. Sometimes we have stories suitable for telling small children printed in the leaflets.

The Mother of Five

She mothered five!

Night after night she watched a little bed,
Night after night she cooled a fevered head.
Day after day she guarded little feet,
Taught little minds the dangers of the street,
Taught little lips to utter simple prayers;
Whispered of strength that some day would be
theirs,
And trained them all to use it as they should.
She gave her babies to the nation's good.

She mothered five!

She gave her beauty—from her cheeks let fade
The rose blushes—to her mother trade.
She saw the wrinkles furrowing her brow,
Yet, smiling, said, "My boy grows stronger now."

When pleasures called, she turned away and said,
"I dare not leave my babies to be fed,
By strangers' hands; besides, they are so small,
I must be near to answer when they call."

She mothered five!

Her name may be unknown save to the few,
Of her the outside world but little knew;
But somewhere five are treading virtue's ways,
Serving the world and brightening its days.
Somewhere are five, who, tempted, stand upright,
Clinging to honor, keeping her memory bright.
Somewhere this mother toils and is alive,
No more as one, but in the breasts of five.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

Program for Child-Welfare Day (Founders' Day) National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, February 17, 1920

An Alphabetical Review of the Work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations

Presented for the use of Mothers Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations by Mrs. David O. Mears, Chairman of Child-Welfare Day Department. Program prepared by Mrs. Clara Porter Colton.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

1. Child Welfare Day—Its Significance. By the President.
2. Two Alphabets—Aims and Achievements of the Work. Illustrated.
3. Singing—The Mothers' Hymn. Music by Helen Grinnell Mears.*
4. Recitation—"More Help." Presenting Needs of the Work.
5. Closing Words—"Sinews of War." By the President.
Offering—For Child Welfare Work.
6. Singing—"My Tribute." Words by Mrs. M. P. Higgins.*

Number 2 of the Program may be given by twenty-six persons, each holding out to the audience letter, as the corresponding statement is read from one of twenty-six slips, upon which the alphabetical phrases have been previously written. Or the person may present the exercise, using a large sheet of paper, a light-colored window shade or a blackboard upon which the letters have been traced in faint lines so that they can be rapidly filled in as each phrase is read or recited. Before the second alphabet is given, a brief explanation should be made of this part of the work—"Benefits to Schools, etc.," with special reference to the organized coöperation of parents and teachers.

1. *Child Welfare Day—Its Significance—By the President*

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations now completes twenty-three years of successful service for the interests of childhood and youth, for the enlightenment of parenthood and for the betterment of the home. On the Anniversary of its Foundation, Mothers' Circles and Parent Teacher Associations throughout the country observe Child Welfare Day (Founders' Day) upon the 17th of February, to consider the past, the present, and the future work of the Organization.

Story of the Founding

Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washington, D. C., wife of a prominent lawyer, and mother of three little girls, in her earnest desire to learn how to do the best for her children, discovered that for mothers there was no place to look for the knowledge so greatly needed in bringing up children. Her deep sympathy and love for all children led her to feel keenly the wrongs and injustice done to them, often by those who really loved them, but who had no comprehension of childhood.

Mrs. Birney felt that misunderstood childhood, mistaken methods of guidance and care were at the root of disease, blighted lives and

crime. Yet, mothers had no instruction, and no way to secure instruction on Child Nurture.

To arouse the nation to this great need of parents and children, in the summer of 1896, at Chautauqua, New York, Mrs. Birney presented the need of Organized Motherhood in the interest of childhood to a meeting of mothers and kindergartners. Coöperation was promised in carrying out her plan of organization. Mrs. Birney, knowing of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst's love of children and many benefactions, sought her interest, which was given without stint.

Months were spent in preparation; Mrs. Birney and Mrs. Hearst threw themselves with heart and soul into the effort to arouse the whole country to the need of children.

A call was sent out by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst to parents, educators, clergymen, to all interested in the development of sympathetic parenthood for betterment of the homes the world over.

In response to this call, there assembled the following year, February 17, 1897, at our nation's capital city, a great gathering representing the earnest, progressive parenthood and the best educational and christian leadership of our land. The occasion was a memorable one, of inspiring appeals with wise and practical plans for the uplift of childhood.

* For copies of "The Mothers' Hymn" and "My Tribute" send to Headquarters of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. Alphabets in colors and indifferent sizes may be obtained from the David C. Cook Publishing Co., Elgin, Ill., at small cost.

The first Congress of Mothers evidently appealed to the longings in many mothers' hearts, for hundreds of women responded to the call, and no one fortunate enough to have participated in that Congress can ever forget the inspiration. Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, in her first address to the Congress, said in part:

"The age in which we live is a time of specialized work and of organized effort. It has therefore seemed to us good that the highest and holiest of all missions, motherhood, the family interest upon which rests the entire superstructure of human life, and the element which may be designated as the foundation of the entire social fabric, should now be the subject of our earnest, reverent consideration. Much has been said and written in these latter days about woman's higher education and her extended opportunities, so much that we have failed to hear the small voice appealing to us in behalf of childhood; yet how can we divorce the woman question from the child question? Is not one the corollary of the other? Is it because most women have not had the knowledge and training which would enable them to evolve the beautiful possibilities of home life that they have in many instances found that sphere narrow and monotonous? How strangely the world has worked! How at variance with all natural law! For every kindergarten there are a hundred jails, reformatories and hospitals. And yet society cries out that there is need for more of these. Are we blind that we fail as a nation, a state and as individuals to recognize the incontrovertible fact that such demand will never cease until we cut off the supply? Does it not behoove us to work with a will and together, that the little ones of today may not require such training as civilization offers through the police and courts of law in place of kindergartens and schools?"

"The appeal to take up the needs of the child and kindred topics is not made to mothers alone. Men have a thousand outside interests and pursuits, while nature has set her seal upon woman as the caretaker of the child; therefore it is natural that woman should lead in awakening mankind to a sense of the responsibility resting upon the race to provide each new-born soul with an environment, which will foster its highest development. It has been truly said, 'To cure was the voice of the past; to prevent, the divine whisper of today.' May the whisper grow into a mighty shout throughout the land until all mankind takes it up as the battle cry for the closing years of the century. Let mothers, fathers, educators, ministers, legislators, and mightiest of all in the swift far-reaching influence, the press, make the child the watchword and word of the day and hour; let all else be secondary, and coming generations will behold a new world and a new people.

"Untiring, universal, individual effort, with such organization as may prove helpful, will

build a bridge upon which struggling humanity may safely cross into a new land, leaving forever the old, with its unending reformatory movements, its shattered homes; the keystone of that bridge will be maternal love, while in that far domain the splendid edifice of the new civilization will bear the corner stone of home."

The message given by the first Executive Board was: "We ask our officers to continue national headquarters in Washington, D. C. That in order to promote permanent organization and preserve the national character of this movement, the National Congress of Mothers meet every alternate year at the nation's capitol, Washington, D. C., the intermediate Congresses to be held at such places as may be hereafter designated."

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was the pioneer organizations in studying and promoting every phase of child-welfare movements, because without mothers' coöperation, no real betterment can be secured for children.

The National Congress of Mothers is incorporated in perpetuity. It has added to the name and is now National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, because the organization of parents in connection with schools and churches proved the practical way of reaching all homes. It has become a world-wide power for usefulness. It is recognized as a most vital educational movement. It has secured Government coöperation in establishing Home Education as a part of the work of the Federal Bureau of Education. It has secured international interest for other countries are asking to have the work organized by the National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association.

Today, every state in the Union has organizations and in the majority there are State and County Branches.

Educators pronounce it the most valuable educational movement of the times. Mothers testify to the inspiration and help it has given them.

The 17th of February is well called Child-Welfare Day; it represents earnest and effective efforts for the preservation of infant life; the prevention, so far as possible of the dangers and evils besetting childhood and youth; and the promotion of all which helps to provide for them the opportunity for their wholesome and well-proportioned development.

Two Alphabet, —Aims and Achievements of the Work—Illustrated

It shows what united effort has accomplished and can accomplish for betterment of homes, childhood and the nation.

Aims, Methods and Accomplishments

Beyond the highest hopes of all are the far-reaching and fundamentally helpful accomplishments which are shown in even a brief alphabetical review of progress made by the National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association.

- A. A better nation through wise care of every child.
- B. Better homes, better schools better laws for protection of youth—Better Mothers—Better Babies.
- C. CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE—official organ of the National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association—helps every mother—helps every Mothers Circle and Parent-Teacher Association—Price \$1.00 per year.
- D. Development of all powers of youth through wise direction.
- E. Earning and saving taught to children in coöperation with Savings Division, U. S. ury.
- F. Formation of Mothers Circles, Parent-Teachers Associations, Parents' Associations in Churches, Child-Welfare Circles for Study and Promotion of Child Welfare in Home, Church, School and State.
- G. Good citizenship promoted by education of all children as to duties of citizens.
- H. Headquarters of the National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. Help pay for it by generous birthday contributions.
- I. Incessant effort to save babies by education of all new mothers in infant hygiene and better milk supply.
- J. Juvenile Court administration should be under educational system, for efficient treatment of juvenile offenders.
- K. Knowledge of child nurture and home-making open to all by Parents Reading Course published by U. S. Bureau of Education—Children's education continued by Boys' and Girls' Reading Courses.
- L. Loan Papers on Child Nurture give valuable typewritten articles by experts for program use. Procured at 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- M. Mothers Pension Movement inaugurated in 1911 by National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. Best system in Pennsylvania and New York. Study and promote extension of this method of giving orphan children the mother's care. Explanatory leaflet supplied at 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- N. National Welfare depends on right education of children in every home. Loyalty, regard for others rights, service of some sort and honest work by everyone.
- O. Obstetrical Department National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association aims to save the lives of mothers and babies by provision of intelligent attendance, thus reducing the large death rate caused by improper treatment.
- P. Press is the medium which reaches the most people. Publicity brings new members—new parents associations. Publish widely the work done and planned. Press Chairmen needed.
- Q. Qualified intelligent censorship of moving pictures secured in some states needed everywhere. What are you doing?
- R. Reading of children encouraged by publication of One Thousand Good Books for Children and Boys and Girls Reading Courses. Send for them, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- S. Soldiers and Sailors. Our Boys provided with United Service Clubs for Enlisted Men Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Wauhegan. Over a million men testify to value of clubs managed by National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. Need for continuance where camps exist.
- T. Training of young people in right ideas as to permanence and sacredness of marriage—a duty of parents. Insures happiness—prevents divorce.
- U. Unsectarian, non-political, the National Congress Mother and Parent-Teacher Association welcomes into its ranks all who will work for the promotion of better homes, better opportunities for childhood.
- V. Vigilance in removing all that undermines the life and character of youth. Victory gained by prohibition, Government proclamation for a single standard of morality, recognition of women as citizens.
- W. World organization of Mothers, Fathers, Teachers,—next step needed to lay the foundations of peace and harmony between nations.
- X. 'Xpect great things. Do great things for Child Welfare.
- Y. *Your* help is needed. He who helps a child helps humanity with a directness and a certainty that cannot be given in any other way. Child Welfare secured lays foundation for National and World Welfare.
- Z. Zealous and increasing effort.

Benefits for Schools

- A. Apparatus for playgrounds, gymnasiums and better school equipment.
- B. Better salaries for Teachers—Better School Buildings—Better Schools.
- C. Coöperation of parents improves school discipline—promotes advancement of chil-

- dren-lightens work of teachers—increases appropriations to education.
- D. Drinking fountains and sanitary paper cups replace the old tin bucket and tin cup.
 - E. Equipment for school luncheons—manual training supplied.
 - F. Fire preventive work—First Aid Cabinets for emergency needs.
 - G. Garden materials—flower and vegetable seeds for Home Gardens.
 - H. Health protection through physical inspection and physical education of children in school.
 - I. Improved lighting and heating facilities in school buildings.
 - J. Joy and happiness of teachers increased by coöperation of parents.
 - K. Kindergartens established as part of school system. Kindergarten supplies given when necessary.
 - L. Luncheons for pupils provided in hundreds of schools by coöperation of parents.
 - M. Mothers Circles and Membership Campaigns increase interest and secure greater coöperation. Send to 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C., for leaflets on Membership Promotion.
 - N. Nurses provided in schools prevent spread of contagious diseases.
 - O. "Over There" our boys demonstrated the value of our public school system. Over here, its benefits are proved by Americanization of all children of foreign parents.
 - P. Parent Teacher Associations have three objects—Study of Child Nurture, Coöperation of Parents, Promotion of Child-Welfare in the Community.
 - Q. Quarantine against contagious diseases by coöperation of parents with school nurses.
 - R. Rest rooms furnished for teachers by Parent-Teacher Associations.
 - S. Sanitary care of school buildings.
 - T. Trees, shrubs and vines for beautifying school grounds.
 - U. United effort of Mothers, Fathers, and Teachers can save the lives of 200,000 children every year, can prevent juvenile offenses by first aid to morally injured, can make happier, better childhood for every child.
 - V. Viewpoints of parents and teachers blended make the work of home and school easier and more effective.
 - W. Work of National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is considered a necessity for a Standard School by many Superintendents.
 - X. 'Xcellent results for 23 years have been the test of its value.
 - Y. You, the teachers of our children, have our hearty coöperation. The Youth of our land constitutes its richest possession.
 - Z. Zenith of hope for Child Welfare. The

fullest support of the great organization of National Congress Mother and Parent-Teacher Association by all the people. Financial equipment for educational and extension work. One dollar from every member—and every year would help in reaching and enlisting all fathers, mothers and teachers. **Child-Welfare Day gives the opportunity.**

Complete and varied as the work appears which has thus been presented, there is still another accomplishment of the National Congress Mother and Parent-Teacher Association which should not be overlooked. The idea of universal parental guardianship was carried out by the Organization through special plans for the wise and kindly care of our young men who were called to war service. "United Service Clubs for Enlisted Men" furnished food, lodging and comforts to the boys in khaki and in blue in several cities with gratifying results. The coöperative spirit of the National Congress Mother and Parent-Teacher Association with other worthy organizations was brought into play by the exigencies of war for notable work in "War Camp Community Service." The general work also of the National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association for war needs was generous and helpful. Always heartily joining hands with others when greater good may be obtained thereby, the distinct and individual usefulness of this great educational work suffers no loss. Its place and its purpose are more clearly defined than ever, as many problems in our land are presented in efforts for establishment of a peace which shall be genuine and have the basis of permanency.

The work of the National Congress Mother and Parent-Teacher Associations during the great war was memorable and its ever ready response and the adaptation of its endeavors to the needs of youth give assurance of its continued helpfulness for advancing the best interests of the Christian home which is the unit of civilization in any nation.

3. *Singing—The Mothers Hymn—Music by Helen Grinnell Mears*

4. *Recitation—More Help—Presenting Needs of the Work*

More Help

1. A rhyme for remembering
And keeping in view
Child-Welfare Work
And some things we should do.
2. More members for "Circles"
And for each P. T. A.;
More earnest work
For Child-Welfare Day.
3. More Health Departments
For the children's claims;

For the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE,
More money and names.

4. More Funds for Endowment:
More States to begin
With the Congress of Mothers
Home conquests to win.
5. More thought of the children
In government rule;
More wholesome safeguarding
In home and in school.
6. Many more in our nation
To cherish and save
The child-wealth of this land,
This "home of the brave."
7. More wise mother-love,
More fatherly care;
More earnest endeavor;
More patience, more prayer.

*Ten Reasons for Joining and Giving Money to the
Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher
Associations*

1. Because Child Conservation rests primarily and principally with mothers.
2. Because through mother-education in child hygiene, the Congress of Mothers has proved it can reduce infant death-rate 70 per cent.
3. Because only through sufficient funds to make it possible to reach every mother of a baby can this saving of lives be done.
4. Because it is for the public welfare that it should be done. The National Congress of Mothers estimates that 200,000 babies' lives might be saved were it possible to reach every home and every mother with the education that would enable her to give her child the right care. To organize this everywhere will make the country richer by adding hundreds of thousands to the future citizens of the state.
5. Because in the homes of the country the character of the future citizenship of the state is being formed. It is, therefore, a matter of vital moment that mothers and fathers should know what ideals to give.
6. Because America must be a united nation. The education of children in schools is but one-eighth of their education. The home has seven-eighths in its hands.
7. Because right education by parents would reduce children's misdemeanors to a minimum. The result would reduce criminality immeasurably.
8. Because right education by parents would raise the standards of the entire nation; would build up a race of men and women in whom unselfish service to others, service to their country as much in peace as in war would be the

animating principles of their lives. Not one home, not one father or mother can be left without the inspiration and knowledge of how to develop the children's highest possibilities physically, mentally and spiritually.

9. Because child training is a science which does not come by instinct, but which, rightly understood by fathers and mothers, will give to every child the chance to develop the God-implanted possibilities that lie in every child.

10. Because the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has established the agencies through which this can be accomplished and wishes to organize them in every village, hamlet and town. To do this, it requires money. Prevention is better than cure. Only through right care of children in the home can any nation lay the foundation for good citizenship!

*5. Closing Word—"Sinews of War"—By the
President*

The response of our country to the financial needs created by the World War was an epoch-making event in history. Never before have such enormous sums been raised and with such promptness and willingness. Financial supplies or funds from the U. S. Treasury have been called the Sinews of War.

Money furnishes the strength and necessary motive power for the progress of any great undertaking and when wise use is made of money for the advancement of a great and worth-while work, whose value is proven by its many helpful accomplishments, then indeed, should offerings for its endeavors be generous.

This year of 1920 will be remembered as that of the close of the World War, with efforts for the establishment of peace among the nations of the world. But peace is not established in any nation when discontent and discord break forth from time to time. The remedy for these evils goes back again to the influences of the homes of a nation. Here is an open door of opportunity and responsibility for the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations for the coming year of its work. Let its best efforts be exerted that sound patriotism may be instilled into the minds and hearts of the youth of our land; that they may realize that reverence to God and regard for the rights of all is the keynote of the harmony of peace; and that in the sanctity of home and loyalty to its obligations rests the abiding strength of our nation and of all nations.

This is the purpose of the work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. Concerted efforts are made upon Child-Welfare Day each year for meeting the financial needs of this great educational movement. It is desired to obtain \$100,000 for the general work of the National Congress of Mothers

and Parent-Teacher Associations. This great organization represents a membership of more than 120,000; small gifts, if well multiplied by the generous interest of many, will make the fulfillment of this hope a reality.

No offering is too small, when it is given with the spirit of helpfulness and according to the ability of the giver; and no offering can be too large for this great work, so broad and so varied in its usefulness.

The Lincoln Penny Plan, especially designed for Child-Welfare financial help, brought showers of blessings in the form of coins bearing Lincoln's image, which were saved and given for the work in great numbers on Child-Welfare Day. Whole families, including the children, joined in this method of giving.

For larger gifts, contributions have been made corresponding to the age of the donor. Thank offerings, as tokens of some special blessing received, have been given; and other gifts have presented in memory of some loved one; these are sacred offerings. What better monument of a young life given in the supreme sacrifice of service for freedom, than material help offered that other young lives may blossom into beauty and become a blessing to others through their usefulness.

Assistance given the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in its

practical work for the well-being and betterment of childhood and youth is good seed which brings forth fruit many fold from the careful sowing of this well-equipped and wisely managed organization. With confidence because of the satisfaction which all contributors feel in seeing the good results of their gifts, your help is asked in the form of dimes or dollars as fortune has favored you and as your hearts are inclined. Vigorous and efficient youth and childhood, wholesome in mind and body, are a valuable asset to a nation, even estimated only financially. Therefore, it is both politic and patriotic as well as philanthropic to aid in the promotion and the enlargement of the beneficent work for child-welfare carried on so efficiently by the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. For the blessing of childhood for the betterment of homes everywhere, for the improvement of parenthood, for the furthering of true patriotism and for the advancement of the kingdom of God, your help is asked for this great work.

Home, Church, School and State,
For the Children's best care,
In city or country,
O'er the world, everywhere.

Offering for Child Welfare Work
6. *Singing—"My Tribute"*—

The Story of the Clock

By CARRIE NEWMAN

(Author of "The Kindergarten in the Home")

"Come, Betty, said Mother, "put away your dolls. It is time for bed."

"Oh, mamma," pleaded Betty, "I don't want to go to bed yet. I'm not a bit sleepy."

"But, Betty, look at the clock. The hands are pointing to 7 and you know that is bedtime."

"Horrid old clocks! I wish they'd all stop and never go again," muttered Betty.

"Tick-tock, tick-tock," sounded the dining room clock in the night.

"What's the matter?" inquired the kitchen clock from its shelf. "You seem to be angry."

"Didn't you hear what Betty said before she went to bed? I think I'll stop and see how she likes it."

"Well, if you stop, I'll stop," answered the kitchen clock.

The tall grandfather's clock in the hall paused listen to the conversation. "If they are both going to stop, I'll stop too. I am quite tired ticking day and night and would like a rest."

Betty opened her eyes. How quiet the house was! But it was quite light and must be time to get up. She tiptoed into mother's room.

Mother was wide awake, but still in bed. Isn't it time to get up?" asked Betty.

"I don't know, dear; the clocks have all stopped."

Betty dressed and ran downstairs. No breakfast ready. "You see I didn't know what time it was. All the clocks have stopped," explained Hannah.

"When Betty had finished her breakfast she put on her hat and ran down the street to call for her little chum, Pearl, to go to kindergarten.

"Why, Betty, you are very late," said Pearl's mother. "Pearl has been gone some time."

Betty hurried down the street. Not a child in sight. No one on the playground. She crept up under the window and listened, then turned and ran home, the tears trickling down her cheeks.

"I'm sorry, little daughter," said Mother, "but I had no way of telling the time."

And before she ate her breakfast Betty crept over to the clock and whispered: "I'm sorry I called you names. I'll never do it again."

PROGRAM FOR PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS FOR NOVEMBER

The Programs given from month to month require the service of three members of the association for each meeting. They develop home talent, at the same time providing papers of educational value in child-nurture. They ensure a high standard for the season's meetings, and awaken wider interest in child-welfare as the members learn of the movement throughout the world.

FIRST TOPIC—Cruelty—Placing a Child on His Honor.

President's Desk.—Message to Fathers.

SECOND TOPIC—(To be assigned to another member).

What Parent-Teacher Associations in other States are Doing.

THIRD TOPIC—(To be assigned to third member).

Current Events in Child-Welfare from Child-Selfare Nogtes and elsewhere.

List of Loan Papers in Child Nurture suitable for programs may be secured by sending 2 cent stamp to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 1314 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

A Convincing Story

With the closing of the saloon in Cleveland, the "Sunrise" court, established by the police ten years ago and inaugurated chiefly for the benefit of persons arrested at night for intoxication and "golden ruled" at sunrise if sober, is gradually nearing the end of its existence. There is little need for it now.

The population of the city's workhouse there (the Warrensville Farm) has been reduced from a thousand inmates to just a few hundred. One of the dormitories was vacated.

On Memorial day, when street cars carried a million and a half passengers, there was not a single serious accident, not one complaint of drunkenness and not one boisterous incident figured in the holiday aftermath reports.

"The saloons were closed—that is the reason," said John J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railroad Company. "Shut off the liquor and you reduce the danger of accidents; remove the underlying cause of the most fights and enable decent people to enjoy a sane and peaceable holiday."

Here are figures showing comparison in number of arrests during three months of prohibition and the corresponding three months of last year when the city was wet.

What elector in Ohio wishes to impose on the

city of Cleveland in the first three months following the election, 17 murders instead of 11; 228 robberies instead of 143; 192 pocket pickings instead of 38; 13 assaults to kill instead of 7; 50 shootings instead of 17? Yet, that is exactly what will happen not only the first three months, but every three months, infinitum, if the wets triumph in November.

	"Wet" 1918	"Dry" 1919
Murders	17	11
Robberies	228	143
Pocket-picking	192	38
Assaults to kill	13	7
Shootings	50	17

The article further shows that, according to the report of the superintendent of the city bureau of child hygiene, there were 180 deaths of babies during the month of July, 1918, and only 14 in the month of July, this year, the decrease being due to the fact that children get more milk and of a more wholesome quality under prohibition.

What is true of Cleveland, the metropolis of the State, is true of every other substantial city. The improved condition revealed is inherent in prohibition, a part of its very nature, and follows its establishment as the full day follows sunrise.

STATE NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

News items from the States must be in the hands of the editorial board by the **FIRST OF THE PREVIOUS MONTH** to ensure their appearance in the next magazine. The editorial board earnestly asks attention to the necessity of complying with this rule.

The magazine invites wider correspondence with local circles and associations. Send us reports of what you are doing. It will be helpful to others.

The necessity for brevity will be realized, as space is limited and every month more states send news. News is **WORK DONE, OR NEW WORK PLANNED**. Communications must be written with ink or typewritten.

The **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** offers to every **NEW** circle of fifty members one year's subscription free provided that with the application for the magazine is enclosed a receipt from state treasurer showing that dues of ten cents per capita have been paid, and second a list of officers and members with their addresses.

This offer is made to aid new circles with their program and to give them the opportunity to become acquainted with the great organized parenthood of America.

Subscribers to **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** should notify the publishers before the 15th of the current month if the magazine is not received. Back numbers cannot be furnished unless failure to receive the magazine is immediately noted.

Dates of Annual Conventions—National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations

ALABAMA, Montgomery November 8-9
 INDIANA, Indianapolis Oct. 30, 31-Nov. 1
 KENTUCKY, Louisville Nov. 5, 6 and 7
 MISSISSIPPI, Gulfport Oct. 30, 31-Nov. 1
 NORTH DAKOTA, Mitchell . . . Nov. 24, 25, 26

NEW JERSEY, Newark Nov. 14 and 15
 NORTH CAROLINA, Charlotte . Nov 4-5-6
 OHIO, Cincinnati Oct. 30, 31-Nov. 1
 TENNESSEE, Knoxville Oct. 30, 31-Nov. 1

ALABAMA

The Alabama Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association is much interested in a bill to prevent hazing in Alabama schools and colleges. It is regarded as impossible for a boy in physical pain or mental terror to concentrate on his studies. Hazing is an insult to civilization, a "relic of barbarism," yet it still exists at the very fountains of learning and is found on the highest pinnacle of enlightenment in Alabama. Not only the body of the student is oftentimes injured, or his character besmirched, but also the mother's health impaired or wrecked through her anxiety. The slogan is "Make our colleges and universities safe for our young men." The Senate Committee has reported the bill favorably. Mrs. H. S. Doster and a number of the members of the Alabama Branch appeared before the committee in promotion of the bill. It is earnestly desired in Alabama that mothers throughout the nation should interest themselves in abolishing hazing.

The care of the erring children through

proper administration of the Juvenile Courts is also receiving serious consideration in Alabama.

A Mothers' Circle has been organized in Union Springs.

The Mothers' Circle of Montgomery heads the list of organizations which have contributed most generously to the work of the Travelers' Aid at the Union Station. The Mothers' Circle has placed little beds in the Ladies' Room at the station and supplies linen and money for the laundry bills. These beds have proven invaluable to tired mothers with little babies who have to spend several hours in Montgomery, passing through to other cities. In four months, an average of one hundred persons a month used these beds.

A Parent-Teacher Association has been formed in Ozark and has already planned for the better physical care of the children and beautifying the grounds. Mrs. Alberta Darling is the President.

Mrs. H. S. Doster, state president, has done a great service to the work by securing the coöper-

ation of the state superintendent of public instruction in organization of Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the state.

School Improvement Associations fostered previously have proved ineffective; all concerned in that movement have wholeheartedly passed over the work to the Alabama Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, so that sympathy and support never before given is promised the Congress of Mothers in its extension work.

In November a State Convention will be held, at which Commissioner Claxton and Mrs. Schoff have been invited to aid in launching the state-wide organization work.

CONNECTICUT

An encouraging beginning for the year when there is so much of vital importance to be accomplished in every department of Child Welfare Work was made when 55 members of the State Board met in New Haven in September.

The Second New England Council of Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teachers' Associations was held in conjunction with the Massachusetts Annual Convention in Pittsfield, Mass., October 8, 9, 10. This gathering is exceptional inasmuch as there will be assembled officers and members of all affiliated Massachusetts Clubs, also officers and three delegates each from the five New England states and New York State.

A systematic plan will be formulated by the treasurer for a president's Fund by an assessment on each club to defray the expenses of the president in attending National Conventions. This will be undertaken in the form of a per capita tax of 5 cents on each organization belonging to the Congress.

Again it is urged that all clubs and associations plan to hold their presidential election the same year as the State Congress (next election in the spring of 1921). If you elect this year let it be for one year only. Then thereafter whether you elect for one or two years you are in step with the State organization.

A gift of \$25 from Mrs. Traut to the President's Fund was reported and carried with it the privilege of naming a life member of the Congress. Favorable action, carrying out the wishes of the donor bestowed this honor upon Mrs. A. S. Ward, of New Britain, for many years a valued member of our board.

The CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE chairman reported that there has been an increase of 126 per cent. in the number of subscriptions taken this year over the number taken last year. This publication can be of substantial assistance to clubs in framing their programs.

The Parents and Teachers Club of Ivoryton has established a question box, in which will be placed questions of importance to parents and teachers to be discussed later, with a view to

coöperating in matters of mutual interest. The Rocky Hill Motherhood club at the September meeting took the subject "Forms of Punishment, What Secures True Obedience." The West Haven club starts out with thirty new members. Mrs. L. C. Watson, chairman of the ways and means committee, and her corps of workers raised about \$150 for the club in addition to over \$770 which the soldiers of the Military Hospital netted by the sale of articles made by them. This club plans to finance a sewing class in the public schools this year and has also taken up the Health Crusade as part of their fall work. The New Haven club under the presidency of Mrs. George Bunnell has for a slogan "The new Club House." This club enters largely and generously into all matters of civic interest. Connecticut clubs are urged to send news of their activities to Mrs. Mary E. Field, state press chairman, 686 Savin avenue, West Haven, Conn.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RAISING MONEY BY CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, MRS. C. P. HILLHOUSE

Rainbow Plan: One lady invites nine friends to a unique entertainment, each lady paying 10 cents for this pleasure. Each of the nine friends invites eight friends to a similar party. The eight invite seven others, etc. Refreshments may be served. Unique entertainments may consist of porch parties, automobile rides, picnics, etc. Several "Rainbows" may be in progress at once among the same group of people.

1 invites 9, $1 + 9 = 10$;	$10 \times .10 = \$1.00$
9 invites 8, $9 \times 8 = 81$;	$81 \times .10 = \$8.10$
8 invites 7, $8 \times 7 = 64$;	$64 \times .10 = \$6.40$
7 invites 6, $7 \times 6 = 49$;	$49 \times .10 = \$4.90$
6 invites 5, $6 \times 5 = 36$;	$36 \times .10 = \$3.60$
5 invites 4, $5 \times 4 = 25$;	$25 \times .10 = \$2.50$
4 invites 3, $4 \times 3 = 16$;	$16 \times .10 = \$1.60$
3 invites 2, $3 \times 2 = 9$;	$9 \times .10 = \$0.90$
2 invites 1, $2 \times 1 = 2$;	$2 \times .10 = \$0.20$

Total for each \$29.40

Sale of Original Recipe Books: Sandwich recipes; Food conservation recipes; Miscellaneous-stain removal, home helps, etc.; Meat substitutes; Vegetable marmalade. Books may be made at home by groups of friends. Covers may be decorated with water color, bright pictures from magazines pasted on brown paper, or of cretonne.

Food Sales: In private homes; in school halls.

Making Nature Cushions from Thistle-down, dried everlasting, sweet grass, sweet lavender, pine needles, wild rose petals, aromatic herbs, hops. Coverings: Remnants, cretonne, mill ends, mill end samples.

Quilt and Comforts: Piecing, making, tacking, quilting \$2.50 each.

GEORGIA

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A membership drive is being launched by the Georgia Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and every man and woman in the state is asked to join, to encourage the formation of parent-teacher associations in every public school where such organizations do not already exist, and to stimulate membership where they do exist.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations works jointly with the National Education Association, and through the Bureau of Education at Washington. This organization is receiving the endorsement and hearty coöperation of our National Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton, State Superintendent Brittain, as well as the majority of our leading educators throughout the country.

Ten cents per year is all that it costs to become a member of the National and State Parent-Teacher Association, or Congress, and the amount is so small it will not inconvenience anyone to join. The fund collected will be used to pay for prizes to be offered the schools securing the greatest number of memberships through the local Parent-Teacher Association.

Letters containing full information concerning this drive will be mailed to every school in Georgia within the next few days, and it is expected this plan will be the means of arousing state-wide interest in the parent-teacher association. While Georgia already has many such associations, there still remains numerous schools without such organization; and to place one in conjunction with every public School in the State is the desire and slogan of the Georgia Branch of the Congress:

Prizes

\$100.00 in cash will constitute the first prize, to go to the school securing the greatest number of memberships through its local Parent-Teacher Association.

\$50.00 in cash will be the second prize, and \$25.00 each the third and fourth prizes.

Every Public School Eligible

Every public school in Georgia is eligible to enter the race for these attractive prizes. Information will be gladly furnished by Mrs. J. E. Andrews, President of the Georgia Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 7 Orange St., Atlanta.

County superintendents of schools in Georgia are sending in full lists of the county schools and principals to the President of the Georgia Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations giving hearty approval and appreciation of the movement to have a parent-teacher association in every school in Georgia. The Membership Drive

includes all the colored schools. The associations will be organized as a separate department according to the educational plan of the state. The effort will be made through Parent-Teacher Associations as organized to teach every man and woman in Georgia to read and write their names before the next census. Mrs. Andrews, the President, is also urging that the Parent-Teacher Associations encourage all people to read or review the textbooks of the first four grades taught in our public schools. Even those most highly educated would profit by this review of the foundation of education. Those who had limited opportunities could vastly improve themselves by this study, which would promote appreciation for good reading and later cause a reaching out for higher development. Another recommendation is to encourage economical living, making over our last year's hats and clothes, and thrift along every line. In addition to the serious work, it is urged that the meetings be made a place for happy social intercourse.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews has accepted the Thrift Chairmanship for Sixth Federal District and Mrs. C. P. Ozburn is State Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS

The eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Branch National Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations was held at Pittsfield, October 7, 8 and 9. A more beautiful season or place could not have been chosen to meet.

Hotel Maplewood set in a grove of trees, the Berkshire hills aflame with autumn coloring, the cordial welcome from Mrs. Higgins and the local officers, the inspiring reports of delegates made everyone feel it was good to be there.

Mrs. Charles Remington, president of Rhode Island Branch, in her address spoke of the importance of spending time on work that counted for most. She belonged to ten organizations when she was asked to join the Congress of Mothers, but on studying the aims and work of the Congress decided it was the most worthwhile of any organization she knew.

Dr. Champion, of State Board of Health, expressed his belief that the Congress was just the medium through which the board of health could do its best work. Mrs. Sumner Whitten, of Holyoke, presided at the morning session. All members of the state board had met in September at the seashore cottage as Mrs. Higgins' guests and had there planned the work of the year.

Commissioner Claxton, who was on the program, was prevented from coming, much to the disappointment of many who wished to hear him.

All the New England state presidents and the New York state president were invited to a council meeting and to be speakers at the convention.

Mrs. Mears made an earnest plea for obser-

vance of Child-Welfare Day. Mrs. Schoff spoke of "Our Task in Reconstruction." The most interesting feature of the meeting was hearing of the splendid work of the local organizations.

An automobile ride and visit to the Berkshire School for Crippled Children showed the beautiful care which is given to victims of infantile paralysis. The magnificent house and grounds of Mrs. Coolidge were given by her for this purpose.

Mrs. W. E. Rowe, of Wollaston, has accepted the chairmanship of the First Federal District to cooperate with the federal chairman in promotion of thrift. Each state and local organization is asked to cooperate with the Government in this important work.

Mrs. Laura Comstock, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Dr. Henry E. Jackson, Bureau of Education, gave interesting messages to the delegates. Prof. E. P. St. John, Dr. L. O. Burbank and Dr. T. W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education.

The inspiration of these meetings was so well voiced by one delegate that it is published on a separate page of the MAGAZINE.

WOLLASTON

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Massachusetts Field's School of Wollaston, Quincy, has had the most successful year in its history. Mrs. James E. Harcourt, the president, has had a topic of vital appeal, and notices have been sent to everyone a week previous to the meetings. Community singing always began the program.

"Practical Education for Men and Women" was the subject of a valuable talk by Mr. Herbert A. Dollar, of the Massachusetts Board of Education. 11,000 readers are enrolled in the correspondence courses provided by the State Board, 12 different subjects are comprised in the courses, which are open to all by application at the State Home, Boston.

WOLLASTON PLAN TO INCREASE ATTENDANCE

Desiring to reach more parents than ever before, a new scheme to increase membership was launched.

A large blue and gold banner was made, to be awarded to the room whose children received the largest number of points gained by the attendance of their parents.

The key to the success of the plan was that the attendance of the fathers counted two points, while the attendance of mothers and teachers counted one each.

The scheme worked like a charm. Father was so filled with a sense of his importance that we had a much larger number of fathers, often as many as the mothers.

Our active membership increased from 44 to 114, which is fair for a sixth-grade school of 350 children, but we expect to double it this year.

The large gatherings of parents and teachers brought to their attention the crowded conditions of the children in the building. A committee was appointed and through its work a community reading room and branch library for boys and girls has been established.

A PET STOCK SHOW

For the third time a pet stock show was held on the school playground September 27. The children began early to bring their pets. At two o'clock the field and tables were filled and children, parents and teachers crowded the grounds. The center was kept free for games and races. Judges were appointed to award blue ribbons to the winners, and a happy profitable afternoon was spent.

The profits on tickets, ice cream and candy netted the Parent-Teacher Association \$130. If you want to make money with largest profits and least effort give a Pet Show.

MISSISSIPPI

MESSAGE FROM MRS. CHARLES McDARIS, NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

I have been on the sick list for some time, but I have not lost interest nor enthusiasm in the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations and now have a very encouraging report to make to you.

I was asked to speak before the annual convention of County Superintendents of Schools and had the pleasure of hearing them pledged to organize or see to it that there was organized in each school in their individual county, a Parent-Teacher Association. The State organization has adopted the slogan "A Parent-Teacher Association, in every school." I consider this working from both ends, or as some would say "Working both ends against the middle."

The state convention of the Mothers Congress and Parent-Teacher Association will hold their annual meeting in Gulfport October 30-31 and November 1.

I expect to have an organization in every school in the County by the time of the convention and have the hearty cooperation of the County Superintendent of Schools and his assurance of any help from him that I may need.

MISSOURI

OUTLINE OF KANSAS CITY CONGRESS OF MOTHERS, CHILD-WELFARE WORK FOR KEEPING CHILDREN WELL

Census of children under 6—Mrs. J. W. Fifield and 1500 women in Parent-Teacher Associations.

Weighing and measuring and otherwise physically examining all children under 6. By School districts. Parent-Teacher Association.

Visiting homes. Working in centers.—1,500 women.

Follow-up-work. Mrs. Fifield chairman. Done by Parent-Teacher Association. Looking after all understandard children by school districts, seeing that they are given treatment recommended at centers. Helping them to get it. Inducing them to get it. Coöperating with nurses. 500 women.

Stations for keeping children under 6 well.

(Board of Education does this for children of school age.)

Four model stations in school district where there are free children's clinic. One in every school district as rapidly as possible, preferably in school building. A field nurse at each station, with all clinic equipment. Milk stations to save cost of delivery. City and station supervision by experts on tuberculosis, contagious diseases, etc. Idea put forth. Keeping children well. When a Well Children's Station is started. Follow-up-workers will become assistants to field nurses, having taken home nursing course under Red Cross. This means Parent-Teacher Associations.

45,000 children examined. Those specially fed gained 200 per cent. in 2 months.

Publicity. Movie slides for shows in districts where examination centers are going on. Exhibitions of literature for mothers. Classes for Mothers in Home Nursing, nutrition, etc. This involves our Parent-Teacher Association movie censor committee.

Records. Parent-Teacher Associations give volunteer help daily at the office. 100 women.

OHIO

Two of the State Normal Schools have established a Course on Parent-Teacher Associations for their Seniors. We are giving these seniors State Year Books for text work and a small amount of literature such as "Argument for Parent-Teacher Association" and "What the National Expects of its Local Organizations." Parent-teacher work in Ohio and its influence is being taken by students of sociology.

PENNSYLVANIA

In interest and enthusiasm, no former state convention has excelled that just held at Lebanon, Pa., October 2, 3 and 4. In spite of the high cost of travelling and living, delegates were present, representing 51 separate organizations in the following twenty cities and towns: Philadelphia, Erie, Williamsport, Lebanon, Coatesville, Greensburg, Johnston, Wilkesbarre, Middletown, Brookville, Hershey, Verona, Geistown, Bedford, Somerset, Elverson, Christiana, Watsontown and Upper Oxford. Every detail of the arrangements for the entertainment of delegates was looked after most carefully by the local committee of entertainment, Mrs. Edgar

A. Weimar chairman, and the local committee of arrangements, Superintendent E. M. Balsbaugh chairman. The Lebanon Chamber of Commerce provided handsome programs for the convention and took the delegates for a delightful drive to Mt. Gretna, while the Lebanon Parent-Teacher Council and the Lebanon Woman's Club each entertained the delegates at beautifully appointed receptions, and local musical talent furnished the evening programs with unusually good numbers of vocal and instrumental music.

But, best of all, the business sessions of the Convention, the true end of its meeting, revealed the growing enthusiasm of workers in the many sections of our state, the great variety and value of work undertaken, and the wide information of leaders as to every phase of human welfare and the agencies willing and anxious to coöperate in securing it. In addition to speakers previously published Mr. Hugh Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, gave one of the most forceful and interesting addresses on our evening programs, awakening us to the alarming lack of teachers; which has forced school boards to accept teachers in thousands of schools who do not measure up to the standard rather than close the schools. He called upon us to mold public opinion in our home towns in favor of higher salaries and standards, and to acquaint school patrons with the provisions of the Smith-Towner National Education Bill. A unique message brought to our convention and one that awakened the most unusual response from speakers as well as audience—was the story, very simply and modestly told—by Miss Elizabeth Nutting, of Erie, of a piece of ethical work done by her with 600 high-school girls, which is new in the annals of education. It is impossible to give her plan of work in detail here—but we hope shortly to have in the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE an account by Miss Nutting of the marvellous way in which she utilized the romantic longings of the girl heart to build up ideals of high character and attainment.

The district conference of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations held at the State President's, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, at Somerset, Saturday the 13th, was an enjoyable event socially as well as educationally. The Somerset Parent-Teacher Associations served a delicious luncheon at one o'clock to about 150 guests from several adjoining counties. The Kiernan estate at Somerset is an ideal spot for a day's outing. The spacious grounds were banked with flowers and many of the guests ate their luncheon out among the sunshine and flowers. Mrs. Kiernan opened the conference with an outline on the aims and objects of the associations for this year's work. Taking the standing state committees with their chairman and giving an earnest talk on each department. She was especially impressive, relative to training

young women in our schools for motherhood, and also in urging the taking up of the study of the children's code of morals. Superintendent S. M. Bentz, of Cambria County schools, gave some astounding statistics as to the deficiency in teachers and appealed to Parent-Teacher Associations to uphold the hands of school directors in helping to raise the standard of the teachers by giving them more social recognition and more financial remuneration. He dwelt upon the fact that teachers should be paid for twelve months in the year and that the time not spent in teaching should be spent in preparing themselves for better service. Robert C. Shaw, superintendent of the Westmoreland County Schools felt the Parent-Teacher Associations could be made an effective medium through which Americanization could be accomplished. Dr. Thomas P. March, superintendent of the Greensburg schools, and presidents of associations from all over the district reported fine work; one gained inspiration and an added desire to do more earnest work for the welfare of the children. Following members of the state board were present, Mrs. George Fockler, Johnstown, Mrs. William Brice, Jr., Bedford and Mrs. H. Clay Beistel, Greensburg.

Erie, Pennsylvania, which a few years ago completed a splendid central high school building, has added two more fine high schools to its list—the Academy High and the East High. The Central and the Gridley high schools had been previously caring for all the high-school students in the city.

The Parent-Teacher Associations of Erie propose to form an organization in connection with each of the high schools. There is an organization of this sort now, but the distances are so great that parents from different parts of the city do not come as frequently as they should. It is proposed to enlist seventy-five per cent. of the parents who have representatives in the school in membership in the association.

TENNESSEE

In Knoxville during the spring all the children of the fourth, fifth, sixth grades were given garden lessons in the classroom. As a result at the end of the school year 3,000 children had enrolled in the W. S. S. G. Army as helping or having a garden at home. Wherever possible we encouraged the children not to have small plots of their own but to work with their parents. In this manner the child really learned the vital lessons. Each school had a boys' regiment and a girls' regiment and during the summer as many visits were made to the home gardens as possible to encourage the children and to help them. We found 210 acres under cultivation within our city limits at an expense of \$3,019.22, returning \$15,263.62 in vegetables which were mostly consumed by the families raising them.

The surplus was canned, although in a few instances it was sold.

One small boy of ten sold enough to buy,—expressing it in his own words—“one Sunday shirt, 2 work shirts like the one I have on, a pair of overalls and still have enough to buy my books.” A little girl raised enough to supply a family of five. Many similar cases could be cited. Besides the school-directed home garden work two school gardens were kept during the summer. At the Mt. View and Brownlow Schools the children met and worked. On Monday of every week at Mt. View the boys and girls were busily working and raising beets, onions, radish, beans (lima and string), corn, peas, okra, squash, tomatoes, peppers, carrots. The school provided the land, paid for the seed and then divided the returns on the 50-50 basis. At the Brownlow school the land was loaned by Major Camp, while the seed was given by C. W. Henderson Co. The Parent-Teacher Association paid for plowing, etc., the children came on Tuesday and Thursdays, they raised beans (lima and string), pole beans, turnips and tomatoes. On one day eight bushels of beans were harvested.

Once in June and again in July garden markets were held when the children brought the products raised in their home gardens, exhibited them, receiving red and blue ribbons for the best and second best of each product at the market, then they sold them, each one taking his money home.

The Parent-Teacher Association of the McCallie School paid a supervisor to visit the home gardens of the 120 children having gardens in their school district.

Each school had an exhibit at the East Tennessee Division Fair, the association having offered cash prizes to the children.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD WELFARE

The eighth annual state congress on the welfare of the child held under the auspices of the Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association at Knoxville, October 30 and 31–November 1.

The program for the state meeting included an address on “Responsibility of Child,” by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins. Mr. Lealin Hume, member of the Washington Board of Education, spoke on “Responsibility of Citizenship.” Mr. A. S. Williams, state superintendent of public instruction, and Mrs. Earl H. West, assistant chairman of child-welfare, will also speak.

At Martin and Watertown, Tennessee, Parent-Teacher Associations have recently been organized. Splendid interest is shown at both places.

FRANKLIN

Mrs James D. Whitfield made the following report of the work done by the Child's Welfare Circle during the last year:

We doubled our members; have study class every month; collected 1,000 books for soldiers the first call; collected 100 books last call for transports; placed health crusade in schools and paid for all literature, also entertained the children who did the work; celebrated founder's day with reception; supported French orphans; gave \$50 to school library (by doing so they received same from state; canvassed town to get taxpayers to oil streets; canvassed town to get taxpayers to increase grammar school teachers salary; gave children Easter-egg hunt.

The Child Welfare Club met at the home of its retiring president, Mrs. J. D. Whitfield, and elected officers and planned their work for the ensuing year. The subject discussed for the afternoon was "The Companionship of Parents and Children."

The Child-Welfare Club gave an entertainment in honor of husbands of members.

A novel contest to determine the prize "efficiency husband" came as a climax to the enjoyable occasion, the decision being in favor of Mr. J. M. King, to whom Dr. Howlett, in a witty speech, presented the prize, a stick of candy decorated with blue and gold ribbon, the club colors. The evening will be a delightful memory to every participant.

Mrs. Jesse Short is the newly elected president.

Chattanooga Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations has published a fine yearbook for 1918-1919. There are eleven city schools and in each is a Parent-Teacher Association. The membership is 1,000. The City Federation of Parent-Teacher Association with its great work—"The Child, the Home, the School"—is becoming one of the big factors in the life of this city, and its field for a big good work is unlimited. During the year the Parent-Teacher Associations adopted a regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, and committees were sent out each week to do mending for the soldiers. Jellies and fruit were sent to the army hospital. The Chamber of Commerce and other Mens Clubs have been entertained at luncheon and taken on tours of inspection in order to arouse the interest of business men of the city in the "Better Schools" campaign.

Parents were urged to work with their children in school-home gardens. Value of vegetables raised, \$62,171.25. Ground under cultivation, 250 acres. Number of gardeners, 5,000.

In consideration of weather conditions report is favorable. Three campaigns were held to promote greater food production.

Mrs. Herman Ferger is president of this most active organization.

TEXAS

The opening event of the fall in the Congress of Mothers is the statewide membership campaign, is made October 6, with Mrs. J. W. Lee of Wichita Falls, first vice-president at large, as chairman. It was conducted through the second vice-president of each district, county and individual club.

During the past year an increase of interest was aroused through the work of the Children's Year among the fathers of the state, who are urged to pay their yearly dues of 15 cents and become active members of the parent-teacher association where their children attend school.

Parent-teacher associations desiring to affiliate with the Texas Congress of Mothers can do so by sending their 10-cent per capita dues to the state treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Turner, Ranger.

Each association is allowed a delegate for every ten members in that association.

The annual meeting of the Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will be held in Austin, November 5 to 7. A meeting of the board of managers will be held in Austin on Monday, November 3.

The plan of the meeting will be on the subjects of physical, mental and moral development of the child and all work of the Congress of Mothers during the year will be grouped around these subjects.

President's evening will be on November 5, when the annual message will be given by the state president, Mrs. E. A. Watters, and greetings by Governor Hobby and Mrs. Watters.

An interesting and important feature of the meeting will be a reception to be tendered the Congress of Mothers by Governor and Mrs. W. P. Hobby at the governor's mansion.

THE TEXAS CONGRESS IS ACTIVE

Mrs. B. A. Sadler, Chairman of Motion Picture Department, reports on the Use of an Interesting Motion-Picture Exhibit for Child Welfare.

"The Congress has prepared approximately 5,000 feet of motion pictures of Child Welfare activities in Texas. These include, in the first reel, pre-natal care, infant hygiene, pure milk, and the weighing and measuring of children. The second reel treats of the kindergarden age sowing the important work done for American and foreign children both of the poor and of the well-to-do. Then follows the child at the school age, reel three, illustrating work in rural schools, and specialized instruction in the city schools of Houston. The fourth reel presents diverse school activities of the University of Texas, and the fifth training in the industrial arts for college girls who are looking forward to marriage home-making and motherhood." (Ed.—This highly specialized use of the motion picture is opening a way for the use of instructional and entertainment films in line with the editorials

in this issue. Throughout the smaller towns of Texas much fine entertainment can be given and money raised at the same time that the purposes of the Congress are being advanced.)

WASHINGTON STATE

BELLINGHAM

Plans are already being made by the splendid enthusiastic Parent-Teacher Circles of Bellingham for entertaining the Washington State Branch of the Congress of Mothers next spring. Although the membership is not particularly large, the Parent-Teacher women of Bellingham have a way of finishing well whatever they undertake. An increased salary for teachers is reported and through the efforts of the Parent-Teacher members, special arrangements were made for park supervision during the summer months.

It is the intention of the Parent-Teacher Association Council to have an active Association in every grade school in the city by next fall.

The ambition of the Larabee Circle of South Bellingham next year, is to furnish hot lunches to the children, more than half of whom carry cold lunches. A campaign against cigarette smoking was inaugurated with splendid results. Through the special committees appointed to organize garden clubs among the children, a marked improvement and increased interest was

noted. The Parent-Teacher Association will give prizes for the best gardens and for the best display of vegetables at the fall garden exhibits.

The Washington Circle of Bellingham is much interested in a combined school gymnasium and auditorium. The Board of Education is allowing \$3,000 and the Parent-Teacher members are devising ways to raise enough more to make a first-class, well-equipped room. This Circle was represented in the Memorial Day parade by three automobiles, each bearing the letters Parent-Teacher Association prominently displayed. The first of these carried mothers with the slogan "P. T. A. makes *better mothers*." The next was filled with teachers and displayed the slogan "P. T. A. makes *better teachers*." The last was crowded with children and bore the words "P. T. A. makes *better children*."

The Lowell Parent-Teacher Association of Bellingham has already worked out a schedule for the coming year.

- 1st—General health crusade.
- 2d—Increase in teachers' salaries in order to retain efficient instructors.
- 3d—Improvement in Motion Picture Films.
- 4th—Improvement in the Lowell School building, playfield and equipment.
- 5th—Supervised playgrounds in the summer.
- 6th—A piano for the school building.
- 7th—A School Nurse.

The Rhode Island Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association Does Things

"Through the generosity of the management of the Strand Theater, Providence, the Rhode Island Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association has conducted moving picture shows Saturday mornings from November to Easter. The films are carefully selected from lists of films for children and censored by a committee from the Congress. Matrons and ushers are also Congress members, and mothers find our theater a convenient place to leave their little ones while they do their shopping.

"Every five weeks we have a benefit for some worthy organization.

"Our program includes a comedy, a Burton Holmes travelogue and the news weekly, besides the feature film. We have a very good attendance, and at our benefits standing room is generally in order.

"During the past year, on account of the abnormal conditions caused by the war, an extra demand was made on the resources of the Congress, and we were enabled through the income derived from the Children's Theater to

assist the following worthy causes: Pre-natal, Well and Sick Baby Clinics, conducted by the Congress, War Camp Library Fund, Junior Red Cross, and the Armington Memorial Fresh Air Fund, also to meet our own current expenses. A benefit at which the 'Blue Bird' was presented furnished funds for the rental of the Benjamin Chapin, Son of Democracy, series for the seven schools of Providence which have moving-picture machines.

"This year at one benefit about \$1,800 was raised for the Red Cross Canteen, and on February 2 another is to be given for the Red Cross Motor Corps. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having such generous assistance and coöperation as that furnished by Mr. Chas. H. Williams, manager of the Strand Theater, and our inspector of amusements, Sergeant Richard H. Gamble. We wish it were possible for the Congress of Mothers in every state to have a like opportunity."

MR. GEORGE T. MASON, *Chairman,*
Children's Theater